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History of the Higher
Education of Women in Illinois

Graduate School

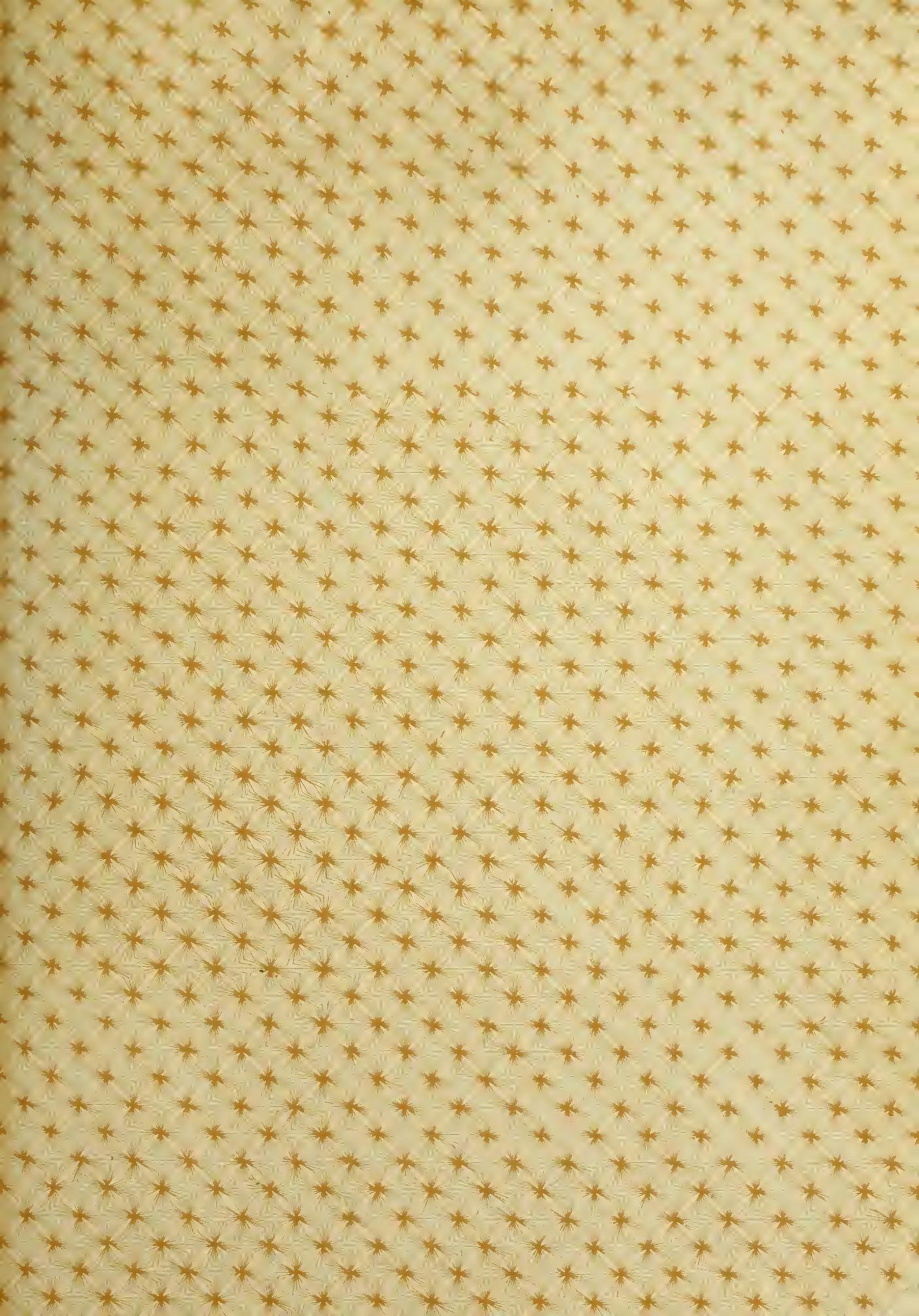
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HISTORY OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ILLINOIS

BY

MARY EDITH WILLIAMS, A. B., 1904

THESIS

For the Degree of Master of Arts
in Education

IN THE

GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF THE
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

May Edith William

ENTITLED History of the Higher Education of
Women in Illinois

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF Master of Arts in Education

Edwin L. Dyer

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Education



INTRODUCTION.

In this study, an attempt has been made to show the progress and also the present status of the higher education of women in Illinois. In discussing this, I shall consider only such education, as is of a rank higher than secondary. All universities, colleges and schools, which are of a secondary nature are excluded, as well as any detailed treatment of normal, professional and technical schools. The discussion of these last three classes will be brief, general and largely supplementary.

This study, then, will be divided, for convenience's sake into 3 sections or parts-

Part I. A historical sketch of each school, college or university of higher rank, and a general summary of progress as to number, size, etc. of the collegiate institutions of Illinois, for and admitting women.

Part II. Tabulations of statistics and curves representing the growth in attendance and increase in number of graduates of each college, for both women and men, and the general conclusions that may be drawn from these tables.

Part III. Tabulations of statistics and curves representing sex preference as to subjects studied in the College of Literature and Arts of the University of Illinois.

The data for this study were obtained (1) from written and printed statements from the heads of colleges; (2) from catalogues and alumni registers; (3) from the reports of the National Commissioner of Education, and (4) from reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois.

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building with four columns and a pediment is visible in the background.

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PART I. HISTORICAL.

McKendree College.

The first movement in Illinois toward the formation of a college or school of higher than secondary rank, began in 1827, with the first attempt toward the establishment of McKendree College. It may be interesting to note that this first school was coeducational and typical in this respect of the general tendency in the middle west toward schools and colleges for both men and women, instead of institutions intended exclusively for either sex.

In 1827, a resolution was offered in the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Illinois, advising the establishment of a college in Illinois. This was adopted and in 1828, the citizens of Lebanon organized a school, to be called the Lebanon Seminary and to be deeded to the Methodist Episcopal church, which had been for some time discussing the question of a coeducational school in Illinois. Accordingly the institution was taken under the charge of the Illinois Conference, and in 1830, the name was changed to that of McKendree College, in honor of Bishop McKendree, who had given some land and had done a great deal in other ways for the school. In 1835, it was chartered by the State Legislature.

The school opened with a Mr. E. R. Ames as principal and Miss McMurphy as assistant, each at a salary of \$25 per month. During the first year, there were 72 students enrolled, 5 of whom were women. The first to graduate, however, was not until 1870, and was Miss Edith M. Flint.

Shurtleff College.

Practically contemporaneous with McKendree, being chartered

in the same year, is Shurtleff College. Its first beginnings really antedate those of McKendree, but at first, it was only a seminary of scarcely more than elementary rank, and so could not be classified at that time as belonging to the ranks of institutions for higher education.

About 1827 or even earlier, there was established in Rock Spring, Illinois, by Rev. John M. Peck, a small school, whose object was primarily the teaching of theology and biblical literature. This school was called the Rock Spring Seminary and was the first beginning of Shurtleff College. The seminary opened with 25 students of both sexes, but in a few weeks, this number increased to 100.

In 1831, the school was moved to Upper Alton and opened there in 1832, as the Alton Seminary. In 1833, the State Legislature granted a charter to the "Alton College of Illinois", but on account of a clause excluding any particular religious faith, it was not satisfactory and another was granted in 1835, along with the charter of McKendree College. In 1836 the name was finally changed to that of "Shurtleff College", in view of a large endowment fund given by Benjamin Shurtleff of Boston. The college was established and is still under the care of the Baptist Church, but admits on equal terms, students of any denomination.

While the institution was still the Rock Spring Seminary and Alton College, there were a number of women in attendance, but after its establishment as Shurtleff College, none seem to have been enrolled, until 1871, when a considerable number are again found in attendance, the preparatory and collegiate departments being open alike to both sexes, although not the theological school. No special inducements, however, were offered to women, as in the

case of McKendree. They came, seemingly, without inducement.

In 1873, Elijah Gove bequeathed to the college \$10,000 to be used toward the purchase of the residence of H.N. Kendall. Having secured this property, the Board of Trustees decided to use it for a Ladies' Department, under the name of Kendall Institute. It was the first dormitory or residence hall for women, but there are now several buildings used for this purpose. Shurtleff College now consists of a College of Liberal Arts, Divinity School, School of Music and Art, Academy and a Commercial Department.

Jubilee College.

In July, 1838, Bishop Chase moved with his family from Michigan to his new diocese of Illinois, then, for the most part, wilderness. He wished to establish a school, however, and so went to England for aid. A year later he returned and found lands in Peoria County suitable for his purposes. Here, about 15 miles from Peoria, he built a log cabin, calling it by the picturesque name of "Robin's nest". Land was bought from the government with money collected in England. In April 1839, the corner-stone was laid, and the school named Jubilee College. The work of building went on slowly. Temporary structures for the students were built and to one of these the Bishop and his family moved, a little later, and opened a school for girls. Oddly enough, he approved of higher education for women, but would not consent that degrees should be granted them.

In 1847 a satisfactory charter was obtained, providing for a theological department, and a college proper, an academy for boys and a seminary for girls.

During the War, the college dwindled to a small boarding-

school for boys and was finally discontinued, on account of inadequate funds, about 1878. The college buildings and grounds, however, were never sold and the school is now to begin again, after about 25 years of suspension.

Knox College.

For the purposes of this study, Knox College enters chronologically in 1846, with the establishment of a Female Collegiate Department, although the college itself was chartered in 1837. It originated in a "plan of Christian benevolence" and was built by endowment funds and subscriptions. The original plan provided for a college, preparatory school and female seminary, and was to be called Prairie College, but the name was changed to Knox Manual Labor College, and then, as this system was soon dropped, to Knox College, in 1851.

The first freshman class entered in 1841, and in 1846, the Female Collegiate Department was opened. Knox College is not denominational, but is religious in character. At first the College and the Female Collegiate Department were separate, but they are now combined.

Illinois Female College.

In the fall of 1846, the first steps were taken toward establishing the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville. It was organized and is still under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Illinois. On the 10th of October, 1846, a committee was appointed by the Conference for the purpose of superintending the establishment of the College. They selected as a location, a piece of ground in Jacksonville, and began to raise funds, both by

donation and by subscription. In the fall of 1847, this work was completed and the contracts for the college building were let.

About this time, the school was opened in the basement of the Methodist church, with N.S. Bastion, M.D. as principal. He filled this position until August, 1848. In 1850, the building was completed, and was built of stone and brick, 100 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width and 4 stories high. In 1847, the college was first chartered as the Illinois Conference Female Academy, and the school opened under this name in the fall of 1848, with Rev. J.F. Jacquess as principal. In 1851, the name was changed to Illinois Conference Female College, and again in 1863 a new charter was obtained, and the school became the Illinois Female College, with full collegiate powers. The first class was graduated in 1851, and was 8 in number.

Wheaton College.

In 1843, a part of the Methodist Church seceded from the main body, on account of dissent on the question of slavery, and took the name of Wesleyans. In 1848 they founded the "Illinois Institute", as an educational institution to be conducted according to their own peculiar views. Finding themselves unable to maintain it, they turned it over in 1860 to the Orthodox Congregationalists as Wheaton College. Women were admitted from the first, the courses for men and women at first separate, but later combined. The course is now a 4-year one, and leads to the degree of A.B.

Eureka College.

In 1848 there was established in Woodford Co., the Walnut Grove Seminary. The school began in a single room, but was added to the following year and reorganized as the Walnut Grove Academy.

This was the first small beginning of Eureka College, as it was named in a charter of 1855, and as it still is. There was here, also, for some time, as in several of the earlier Illinois colleges, a separate course for young women, but this is now done away with. It was a 3-year course, made up from the regular curriculum, and in the same classes as men, but designed especially for the women students. In 1883, this short course was still further reduced, becoming now a 2-year one. Women were always permitted to elect work and to receive the same degree as men, but it was rarely done, until 1888. In this year, the short course was abolished and coeducation practiced, just as in other colleges.

Rockford College.

In 1849, we have, with the founding of Rockford College, the organization of the oldest woman's college of first rank, in Illinois. Illinois Female College and St. Mary's School both being a little inferior in rank to Rockford. The college, itself, claims to be, with the exception of Mount Holyoke, the oldest in the country.

In 1844, the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin and Illinois, in a convention, passed the following resolution: "That the exigencies of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois require that those sections shall unite in establishing a college and a female seminary of the highest order—one in Wisconsin, near to Illinois, and the other in Illinois, near to Wisconsin". This resolution was reaffirmed in subsequent conventions, and at a fourth in October, 1845, Beloit was selected as the location of the college, and soon after, Rockford as the site of the seminary, the citizens of Rockford having pledged suitable grounds and contrib-

uted \$35.00 toward building expenses.

A charter was secured February 25, 1847, the following being a quotation from Section I of this charter: "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that from and after the passage of this act, A. Kent, D. Clary, S. Pect, F. Bascom, C. Waterbury, G. W. Hickox, A. Raymond, C. M. Goodsel, E. H. Potter, L. G. Fisher, W. Talcott, Chas. S. Hempstead, Sam'l Hinman and their successors be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate to be styled the board of 'Trustees of the Rockford Female Seminary'-----also to have power to confer on those whom they may deem worthy all such honors and degrees as are usually conferred in similar institutions."

At that time, the seminary stood for the best recognized in the education of women and this charter granted to the trustees full collegiate powers at the very beginning.

The pledges could not be met all at once, on account of business difficulties, so that no beginning was made toward opening the school until July 11, 1849. On that day, Miss Anna P. Sill organized the preparatory school that became the nucleus of Rockford College. Miss Sill had been, for some time, preceptress of the woman's department in Cary Collegiate Institute of Oakfield, N.Y., and came to Rockford on the invitation of Rev. L. H. Loss, at that time, pastor of the Congregational church. She was then a young woman.

The school grew very rapidly and was so successful that larger accommodations were soon necessary. In response to this demand, the citizens of Rockford subscribed \$5000 for buildings, and the women of Rockford raised \$1000 for a campus of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on

which the college is now situated.

The first class of 15 young women entered in 1851. The following year, July 15, 1852, the corner-stone of the first building was laid by Rev. Aratus Kent of Galena, president of the board of trustees.

The first building in which Miss Sill began her preparatory school in 1849 was a very poor structure, looking more like a barn than a school-building, and there were many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome. Even after the new building, Middle Hall, was completed, there was a scarcity of room. About this time, too, Miss Sill's health began to fail and in December, 1853, she returned east to restore her health and also to secure funds. She obtained \$5000 and with this and some borrowed money, another building was begun. Through the efforts of Miss Sill, also, \$10,000 was raised in the west; the teachers pledged \$1000 and New England subscribed something.

The first building was known as Middle Hall and was erected in 1852, and in 1854 was built the second one, Linden Hall. In 1866 Chapel Hall and a corridor connecting it with Middle Hall were begun. In 1871, a corridor was built between Linden and Middle Halls. These connecting corridors are each a 4-story building. The entire amount spent on these earlier buildings with their equipment was about \$75,000, and of this, Rockford and its immediate neighborhood gave about two-thirds. Linden Hall, Middle Hall and their connection are now known as the Main building.

In 1886, a new \$15,000 building was completed and named Sill Hall. This was provided almost entirely by Rockford citizens and

contains the gymnasium on the second floor and music rooms on the first. In 1892, Adams Hall was opened. This contains all the laboratories and a number of recitation rooms. The upper floor is a studio.

In 1891, Memorial Hall was given as a memorial to Ralph Emerson, Jr. This is a residence for students and completes the list of buildings now in use.

Miss Anna Sill, the first principal of the seminary, held the position from 1849 to 1884, when she resigned, but still retained connection with the school until 1889, when she died under its roof. She was followed by Miss Martha Hillard (now Mrs. Martha Hillard MacLeish), who was principal from 1884 to 1888. She seems to have had a very attractive personality, and to have done a great deal for the school in a social way. Next was Miss Anna Gelston, 1888, but her health was very poor, and she was compelled to resign in 1890, after but 2 years.

In 1890, Miss Sarah F. Anderson (Mrs. Sarah Anderson Ainsworth) became acting principal from 1891 to 1896. She graduated from the normal department of the seminary in 1869, and acted as financial secretary for many years, before she became principal. She and Miss Jane Addams, in a trip abroad, secured a fine collection of photographs for the art department.

In 1896, Miss Phebe T. Sutliff was made president of Rockford College, and continued so until 1901. She was a fine scholar and lecturer and her greatest work for the school was in raising the standard of scholarship. The trustees had been working before, to raise Rockford to a college of the first rank, and in 1892 a col-

legiate course of study was added to the seminary curriculum, and, since then, students who do the requisite amount of work, receive the degree of A.B.

In June, 1891, the trustees decided to discontinue the seminary course and in June, 1892, the name was legally changed from Rockford Seminary to Rockford College. The last seminary graduates were the class of 1895. Beginning with 1896, all graduates have had the full collegiate course.

In 1901, Miss Sutliff resigned, and Miss Emily K. Reynolds was elected president, but resigned on account of ill-health in 1902. Her chief influence was toward establishing a system of self-government at the college.

In 1902, Miss Julia H. Gulliver was elected president. The first graduating class was that of 1854, 7 in number, and in 1904, all were living and present at the celebration of their 50th anniversary.

Northwestern University.

In 1851, we have the founding of one of the 3 present-existing, large, coeducational universities of Illinois. Northwestern University was founded in Evanston under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the first department, the College of Liberal Arts, was opened to students November 5, 1855. In 1869 women were admitted to full collegiate privileges. There are now affiliated with Northwestern University, as preparatory schools, - Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga (1901), - Elgin Academy at Elgin (1903), and Northwestern Academy at Evanston (Fisk Hall). In 1892 the Woman's Medical School of Chicago was incorporated, but was discontinued in

1902. The university has now several thousand students.

Lombard University.

In 1851, the Illinois Liberal Institute at Galesburg was chartered and opened for students in 1852. In 1853, it was invested with college powers, and in 1855, the name was changed to that of Lombard University. Women were admitted from the beginning, on equal terms with men, receiving the same degrees. The first class graduated in 1856, in the classical course, with the degree of A.B., and consisted of 4 boys and 2 girls. The university has now 4 main departments, College of Liberal Arts, Preparatory School, Divinity School, School of Music, Elocution and Art. It has 3 buildings, a Main Hall, Ladies' Hall and Gymnasium.

Monmouth College.

In 1853 were organized 4 coeducational institutions in Illinois, viz.-Monmouth, Hedding, Abingdon and Chaddock Colleges. Monmouth College was opened September 3, 1856 at Monmouth, Ill., in charge of Rev. James Brown. It was begun as an academy, and was taken under the care of the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, January 1, 1857. The school has grown gradually but constantly from its original beginning as an academy to a college of the first rank. The course is a 4-year one and leads to the degrees of A.B. and B.L.

Hedding College.

Hedding College was opened November 19, 1855, as the Hedding Collegiate Seminary, by its first principal Rev. N.C. Lewis. In 1856 a building was erected by voluntary subscriptions and in 1857 a charter was secured, changing the name to Hedding Seminary and Central Illinois Female College. It was then a college for women, but

only a seminary for men—that is, the same courses were offered to each, but women were granted a higher degree for the same work, than men. In 1875, the name was again changed to its present one, Hedding College; the course was thoroughly reorganized, and it became a college for both men and women. Three degrees are granted—A.B., B.S., and B.L.

Abingdon College.

Abingdon College was opened by P.H. Murphy, as an academy in a plain, wooden building at Abingdon, Ill., 1853. In February, 1855, a charter was obtained which granted full collegiate powers, and the academy became Abingdon College, with Mr. Murphy as the first president. In 1885, it was consolidated with Eureka College, at Eureka, Ill.

Chaddock College.

In 1853, there was organized at Quincy the Quincy English and German Seminary. Most of the time, the college was in financial straits. The first sessions were held in the basement of the English Methodist church. In 1857, the seminary building was completed and occupied. It was resolved also, to petition the legislature for a charter changing the school from a seminary to a college. This was done, and the charter was granted, but in 1861, the school was sold for debt and closed. A new movement, however, now began to re-organize as an undenominational school. Soon after, accordingly, it re-opened, but on March 24, 1863, it was needed for use as a hospital and the school closed again. In 1865, the college was offered for sale to the Methodist Episcopal church, which bought it. In September, 1866, it was opened, only to close in 1872, and again open Sep-

tember, 1873. This time work continued only until the close of the school year. In 1874, the Johnston College of Macon, Missouri, was transferred to Quincy, and joined with the seminary under the name of Johnston College.

A gift of \$24,000 given by Mr. Charles Chaddock in 1876, again caused a change, and the school became known as Chaddock College. It had always been coeducational up to this point, but in June, 1900, it closed as a college and re-opened in September as a school for boys under the charge of deaconesses of the M.E. church.

Marshall College.

In 1855, was chartered a Northern Illinois University at Henry, Ill., under the charge of the Methodist Protestant church. University powers were granted at once, and a considerable sum of money was raised, both from the church and from the citizens of Henry. The money was not invested wisely, however, and as the trustees decided that they could hardly exercise full university powers, the name of the institution was changed to Marshall College. Although the school had been granted university powers by the Legislature of the state, only preparatory instruction was given until 1867. At that time, college classes were regularly formed. The school was always coeducational. It died out some years ago, and has never been re-opened.

University of Chicago.

The first, or what is generally known as the old, University of Chicago was founded 1856 at Chicago, and lasted until 1886, when it was permanently closed. It was endowed originally by Senator Stephen A. Douglas and received many subscriptions from Chicago

citizens, but was not a success in any way. Accordingly, it was closed in 1886, and a short time afterward, Mr. John D. Rockefeller began to consider the possibilities of founding a new University of Chicago. The matter was brought before the American Baptist Educational Society, and they took action immediately toward its establishment, Mr. Rockefeller subscribing \$600,000. \$400,000 more was raised and the ground was given by Marshall Field.

Since then, much more has been given by different persons at different times. Prof. William Rainey Harper was elected president, and the University opened October 1, 1892, women being admitted on the same terms as men. The first year, there were more than 900 students and the institution has grown with almost phenomenal rapidity, having in the year 1901-2, scarcely 10 years later, a total of 4550 students.

Lake Forest University.

Lake Forest University was chartered 1857 under the name of Lind University, but in 1865 the name was changed to Lake Forest University. The institution consists of a coeducational college, a preparatory school for boys, and Ferry Hall, a preparatory and partially collegiate school for girls. The boys' school was built first, and in 1869 Ferry Hall was opened.

On September 7, 1876, the largest of the three schools, Lake Forest College, was opened, and the first class graduated in 1879. This has always been coeducational. The three schools are at present kept under one head, but are otherwise entirely separate.

St. Mary's School.

In February, 1859, there was chartered at Knoxville, the Ewing

Female University. A building was erected in 1858 and until 1867, the school was conducted under this name. In 1865, there were 22 scholars in the collegiate department.

The institution failed to succeed, however, and so it was turned over, in 1868, to the Protestant Episcopal church of Illinois. The church accepted it and opened it again April 12, 1868 as "St. Mary's School", a church school for girls. As such, it began with but 3 boarding-pupils and a few day scholars, but the school has grown steadily ever since.

Augustana College.

Augustana College was established in 1860 by the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church, - the Augustana Synod. It was located for a time at Chicago, but was removed to Paxton in 1863, and again in 1875 to Rock Island, where it is now permanently located. The college was known at first as the Augustana Seminary, and was purely theological, but in 1863 the name became, by act of legislature, the Augustana College and Seminary. In 1865, by a special act of the legislature, a charter was granted, and amended in 1869, giving the institution its present name.

Instruction was given in college classes as early as 1866, but it was not until 1876, ten years later, that a senior class was formed. The first woman graduated from Augustana in 1885, in a class of 16, 15 being men.

Westfield College.

Westfield College was coeducational from the start, and was opened as a seminary in September, 1861, in the United Brethren Church at Westfield, under the charge of which it has always re-

mained. In 1865, a college charter was obtained, but it did not become a real college until 1869. The school is at present comparatively small, and of a very religious character.

Northwestern College.

At a meeting of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association, held at DesPlaines, in April, 1861, resolutions were adopted concerning the founding of a coeducational college in Plainfield, Illinois, to be called the Plainfield College. The organization took place immediately and the preparatory school began its work in the fall of the same year. In December, 1864, the name was changed to Northwestern College, and a college charter was obtained in 1865. In 1869, the Board voted to remove the college to Naperville in DuPage County, and accordingly it was re-opened there the following year. The first class graduated in 1866, and consisted of 3 persons, 2 of whom were women. Within the last few years, an effort has been made to enlarge the scope of the college, and other conferences have been invited to join with the College corporation. The endowment fund has also been increased.

Irvington College.

In 1861, an institution was established at Irvington, to be called the Illinois Agricultural College, "for the purpose of giving instruction in practical and scientific agriculture and the mechanical arts". In 1876, however, general collegiate powers were granted by the State Legislature. In 1878, the school was suspended and re-organized again under the name of Irvington College. In 1885, it was again reorganized and became the Pana Academy, a secondary school at Pana, Illinois.

Blackburn University.

In 1835, Rev. Gideon Blackburn began a movement toward establishing a Presbyterian college. His object was largely to found a school where young men might be qualified for the ministry. He secured contributions and in 1857 the institution was chartered. In 1858-9, a building was erected and the preparatory school opened in 1859. In 1864-5, a full collegiate course, both classical and scientific, was adopted, and women were admitted to all classes, with the same privileges as men. In 1868, the school was named Blackburn University, in honor of its founder. It has now 4 buildings, -University Hall, Robertson Hall, Minton Observatory and Young Ladies' Hall.

Lincoln University.

Lincoln University was founded February 6, 1865, at Lincoln, Ill. It was established by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1866 it opened with a faculty of 3 members, and 171 students. The second year the total enrollment was 256. The school has always been coeducational, and is now affiliated with the James Millikin University of Decatur.

Northern Illinois College.

The Northern Illinois College was founded at Fulton in 1865, and was opened 1867. It was a coeducational school and was non-sectarian.

Ewing College.

Ewing College was first started as a select school in the Frizel Prairie Baptist Church in Ewing County, April 15, 1867. The same year, December 25, it became the Ewing High School. May 29, 1874, it was voted to add a collegiate department and the school was

chartered accordingly as Ewing College. The school was originally undenominational, but was placed under the auspices of the Baptist Church in 1877. It has always admitted women. There are now two collegiate courses-classical and scientific, each 4 years in length.

German-English College.

The German-English College at Galena, Illinois, was organized in 1868 under the care of the German Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for both men and women. It was chartered 1881, and opened for students, but removed in 1891 to Charles City, Iowa.

Carthage College.

Carthage College was founded in 1870 by citizens of Carthage and special commissioners from the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod. Under the direction of this committee, the first president, D.L. Tressler, was elected and the main building erected. The first class was graduated in 1875 with 3 women and 1 man.

Illinois Wesleyan University.

Illinois Wesleyan University was organized 1850 and was opened 1851 at Bloomington, Ill. At this time it was voted that it was "inexpedient to introduce ladies into the university as students." In 1870, however, after years of discussion, women were admitted on equal terms with men, and have been ever since. In 1874, at a woman's educational association, there began a movement for a home for women students, and in 1875, a house was purchased for this purpose. The first woman to graduate from Wesleyan University was Miss Hannah I. Shur, of the class of 1874.

University of Illinois.

The University of Illinois was incorporated February 28,

1867 at Urbana, Ill., and was opened March 2, 1868 as the Illinois Industrial University, with an enrollment of about 50 students. At that time it was intended for men only, but March 9, 1870, the Trustees voted to admit women as students also. During the year 1870-1, there were 24 women in attendance, and since then, they have formed $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total enrollment.

In 1877 the legislature granted to the University, authority to confer degrees, and in 1885, the name was changed to the University of Illinois. The University has also now a school of pharmacy, library school, and college of dentistry, to all of which women are admitted.

Freeport College.

In 1873, there was opened at Freeport, Illinois, a small college, Presbyterian in denomination and coeducational in character, the Freeport College, but it lasted only a short time, closing again in 1873, after but one year's existence.

Mt. Morris College.

In this same year there was organized also at Mount Morris, Illinois, the Mount Morris College, a coeducational school. It began and is yet really a secondary institution, but is mentioned here because it has at various times and is now attempting to raise its standard to higher rank. It has had some collegiate work, but never an entire college course.

Rock River University.

The Rock River University was chartered in 1873 and organized, 1875, at Dixon, Illinois, as a non-sectarian school for men and women. It was suspended, however, during 1877 to reopen in 1878, but no further trace can be found of it.

Austin College.

Austin College was one of the more recently established institutions of learning in Illinois, being organized in 1890 by the citizens of Effingham and opened the following year, 1891. It was coeducational, and had several departments, --collegiate, normal, scientific, business and music. The institution has now closed.

Greenville College.

Greenville College proper was not established until 1892, but its first beginnings are found in a small female college, opened 1855 and chartered 1857 at Greenville as Almira College. It was under the care of the Baptist General Association of Illinois, and had an average of about 124 pupils. There was a regular 4-year course, and a preparatory department. In 1892, the Free Methodist Church bought the property, and established a coeducational school. This was organized immediately and is the present Greenville College, a comparatively small institution.

James Milliken University.

The James Milliken University at Decatur was organized and opened September 15, 1903, and is the youngest college in Illinois. It includes at present the school at Decatur and also Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois. The school is, of course, very new as yet, but it has several buildings, endowment fund, and a good equipment and has good prospects.

Besides these colleges, there are in Illinois, various normal, professional and technical schools that are open to women, besides those of this class that form departments of regular collegiate

institutions, such as the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, connected with the University of Illinois. As given in the Report of the National Commissioner of Education for 1903, with the year opening, and the total enrollment of men and women, these schools are as follows:

<u>Name of institution.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year of opening</u>	<u>Total enrollment</u>	
			<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Chicago Homeopathic Medical College	Chicago	1876	120	9
Hahneman Medical College	"	1890	152	38
Hering Medical College	"	1891	65	27
Bennett College of Electric Medicine and Surgery	"	1867	120	10
College of Medicine and Surgery	"	1896	44	32
American Medical Missionary College	"	1895	60	32
Harvey Medical College	"	1891	292	41
Illinois Medical College	"	1894	228	10

Law

Chicago-Kent College of Law	"	1888	270	1
Chicago Law School.	"	1896	112	3
Illinois College of Law.	"	1897	308	3
John Marshall Law School.	"	1899	93	8

Theological.

Union Biblical Institute.	Naperville	1876	43	2
Chicago Theological Seminary.	Chicago	1858	107	1

Technical.

Armour Institute of Technology.	"	1893	
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Normals.

Public.

Southern Illinois State Normal College.	Carbondale	374	426
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			<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Eastern Illinois State Normal School.	Charleston		271	375
Chicago Normal School	Chicago		1	274
Northern Illinois State Normal School	DeKalb		605	1032
Illinois State Normal University.	Normal		439	1079
Private.				
Northern Illinois Normal School.	Dixon		767	293
Kindergarten Normal School.	Galesburg		45	90
Greer College.	Hoopeston		105	120
✓ Western Illinois Normal School	Macomb		225	175
Wells School for Teachers.	Oregon		36	94
Rushville Normal and Business College	Rushville		90	125

As to the establishment of institutions of higher education in Illinois, then, there were in the first 20 years of the 19th century, or less than 85 years ago, absolutely no colleges in Illinois of higher rank, either for women or men. At present, there are in the state, 1 university and 2 colleges exclusively for women, besides 22 coeducational schools, to which women are admitted on equal terms with men, 15 professional and technical schools, excluding those which form departments of other colleges, and 5 public and 6 private normal schools.

The following table shows the date of opening of the various universities and colleges or the date of their admission of women:--

Table I.

1. 1828- Opening of McKendree College.

2. 1833- Opening of Shurtleff College.
3. 1839- Opening of Jubilee College. Closed 1878.
4. 1846- Knox established a Female Collegiate Department.
5. 1847- Opening of Illinois Female College.
6. 1848- " " Wheaton College.
7. 1849- " " Rockford " .
8. 1852- " " Lombard " .
9. 1853- " " Chaddock " . Closed 1900.
10. 1855- " " Hedding " .
11. 1855- " " Abingdon " . Consolidated with Eureka in 1885.
12. 1855- Opening of Marshall College. Now closed.
13. 1855- Opening of Eureka " .
14. 1856- " " Monmouth " .
15. 1856- " " Chicago University. Closed 1886.
16. 1858- " " St. Mary's School as the Ewing Female University.
17. 1860- " " Augustana College.
18. 1861- " " Westfield " .
19. 1861- " " Irvington " . Became secondary in 1885.
20. 1864- Blackburn College admitted women.
21. 1864- Opening of Northwestern College.
22. 1866- " " Lincoln University.
23. 1867- " " Northern Illinois College. Closed about 1904.
24. 1868- " " German-English College. Moved 1891 to Iowa.
25. 1869- Women admitted to Northwestern University.
26. 1870- Opening of Carthage College.
27. 1870- Women admitted to Illinois Wesleyan University.

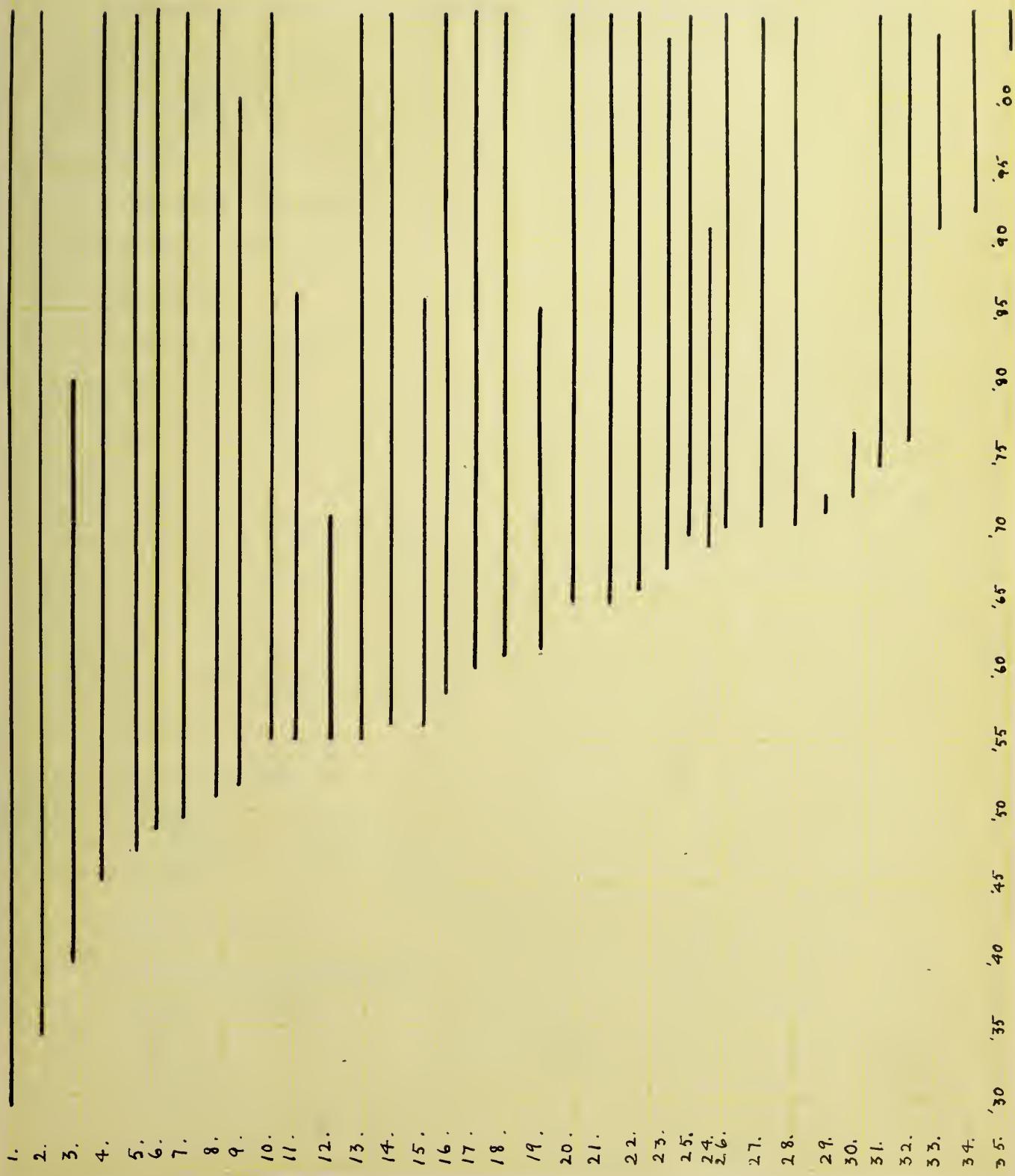
28. 1870- Women admitted to University of Illinois.
29. 1872- Opening of Freeport College. Closed 1873.
30. 1873- Opening of Rock River University. Closed about 1877.
31. 1874- Opening of Ewing College.
32. 1876- " " Lake Forest College.
33. 1891- " " Austin College. Closed about 1904.
- 1892- Reopening of Chicago University.
34. 1892- Opening of Greenville College.
35. 1903- " " James Millikin University.

More colleges and universities were established during the decades 1850-60 and 1860-70, than during any other period. During that time, 15 coeducational schools and 1 school for women were opened and 2 already existing colleges admitted women into regular classes.

Of the 33 collegiate institutions in Illinois at present, 25 or $75\frac{25}{33}\%$ are open to women, probably about as large a percentage as is found in the average, and possibly in any, state.

The following set of lines shows the date of establishment and the length of existence of each of the 35 institutions just mentioned. The numbering of the lines 1 to 35 corresponds to that of Table I, each line representing one school. All those extending to the line 1906, are still in existence.

Plate I.



Part II.

Statistics and curves representing the growth in attendance and increase in number of graduates of the universities and colleges of Illinois, that are open to women.

The schools to be discussed in this part are:

1. Abingdon College.
2. Augustana " .
3. Austin " .
4. Blackburn University.
5. Carthage College.
6. Chaddock " .
7. Chicago University.
8. Eureka College.
9. Greenville " .
10. Hedding " .
11. Illinois Female College.
12. Illinois Wesleyan University.
13. Knox College.
14. Lake Forest University.
15. Lincoln " .
16. Lombard College.
17. McKendree " .
18. Monmouth " .
19. Northwestern " .
20. Northwestern University.
21. Rockford College.
22. Shurtleff " .
23. St. Mary's School.

24. University of Illinois.

25. Westfield College.

26. Wheaton " .

Any others that are mentioned in Table I and omitted here, are excluded either because of the shortness of their existence, or because of a lack of accurate information, due in most cases to the fact that they closed some time ago and left no exact records. In all these cases, the total number of graduates and students enrolled is slight enough to make no appreciable difference in the general trend of development, as shown in the curves, so that it is thought best to omit them entirely.

The following tables give the number of men and women graduates each year from each of the 26 colleges studied in this part.

Table II. Abingdon College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1857	2	0	1870	0	5
1858	3	6	1871	5	17
1859	3	3	1872	0	1
1860	1	6	1873	5	17
1861	0	0	1874	0	3
1862	5	5	1875	4	5
1863	0	0	1876	2	5
1864	3	3	1877	0	1
1865	2	2	1878	0	2
1866	2	2	1879	1	1
1867	1	1	1880	1	4
1868	8	10	1881	0	0
1869	1	4	1882	0	0

Abingdon College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1883	3	2	1884	2	2
1885	Consolidated with Eureka.				

Table III. Augustana College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1877		6	1892	1	9
1878		0	1893	0	15
1879		6	1894	3	15
1880		4	1895	1	18
1881		5	1896	2	19
1882		4	1897	1	21
1883		11	1898	0	29
1884		5	1899	0	16
1885	1	15	1900	2	21
1886	0	14	1901	1	28
1887	0	10	1902	1	11
1888	1	13	1903	0	19
1889	0	8	1904	3	13
1890	0	15	1905	4	17
1891	0	11			

Table IV. Austin College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1893	3	4	1898	5	9
1894	0	0	1899	4	15
1895	1	7	1900	9	18
1896	2	8	1901	1	13
1897	1	8			

Table V. Blackburn University.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1870	1	6	1888	5	6
1871	1	6	1889	3	6
1872	5	2	1890	4	3
1873	2	11	1891	3	3
1874	5	4	1892	2	3
1875	3	12	1893	2	2
1876	5	4	1894	2	5
1877	2	4	1895	3	7
1878	2	5	1896	1	3
1879	2	4	1897	0	0
1880	7	4	1898	1	5
1881	2	9	1899	2	2
1882	6	7	1900	0	1
1883	4	5	1901	2	2
1884	4	13	1902	1	6
1885	6	4	1903	7	2
1886	5	12	1904	2	4
1887	0	6	1905	1	3

Table VI. Carthage College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1875	3	1	1880	4	7
1876	5	9	1881	2	11
1877	6	3	1882	4	7
1878	2	10	1883	5	6
1879	6	8	1884	5	1

Carthage College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1885	2	4	1896	4	1
1886	2	2	1897	2	4
1887	5	4	1898	1	2
1888	0	5	1899	1	8
1889	1	2	1900	5	7
1890	1	2	1901	3	1
1891	0	1	1902	3	3
1892	1	3	1903	4	4
1893	1	0	1904	3	3
1894	2	5			
1895	1	7			

Table VII. Chaddock College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1859	4	0	1872	1	0
1860	4	0	1873	0	0
1861	8	0	1874	0	0
1862	2	0	1875	0	0
1863	0	0	1876	0	0
1864	0	0	1877	0	0
1865	0	0	1878	1	1
1866	0	0	1879	0	0
1867	4	0	1880	1	0
1868	1	0	1881	0	0
1869	3	1	1882	3	4
1870	3	1	1883	5	4
1871	2	1	1884	6	10

Chaddock College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1885	6		1894	2	5
1886	6		1895	1	10
1887	3		1896	0	6
1888	2		1897	2	10
1889	0		1898	3	7
1890	3		1899	0	5
1891	0				
1892	1				
1893	4				

Table VIII. Chicago University.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1861	0	2	1876	1	14
1862	0	3	1877	1	12
1863	0	2	1878	0	16
1864	0	2	1879	3	17
1865	0	9	1880	3	23
1866	0	8	1881	1	14
1867	0	10	1882	2	12
1868	0	19	1883	2	7
1869	0	15	1884	3	7
1870	0	16	1885	2	6
1871	0	10	1886	1	12
1872	1	18	1892 re-opened		
1873	0	16	1893	3	26
1874	0	10	1894	9	25
1875	0	10	1895	18	38

Chicago University. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1896	42	63	1901	105	121
1897	52	106	1902	136	167
1898	64	106			
1899	80	106			
1900	90	89			

Table IX. Eureka College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1860	0	1	1879	0	5
1861	5	7	1880	6	4
1862	0	1	1881	3	5
1863	1	2	1882	0	6
1864	0	0	1883	4	1
1865	0	0	1884	2	4
1866	2	4	1885	3	4
1867	2	4	1886	0	4
1868	4	5	1887	4	8
1869	0	4	1888	7	9
1870	2	1	1889	2	9
1871	1	5	1890	1	8
1872	1	8	1891	3	4
1873	2	4	1892	4	13
1874	2	2	1893	1	9
1875	1	1	1894	5	12
1876	3	6	1895	6	11
1877	1	0	1896	10	17
1878	0	4	1897	9	11

Eureka College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1898	2	4	1902	2	6
1899	0	8	1903	4	10
1900	4	10			
1901	7	4			

Table X. Greenville College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1898	0	1	1903	3	3
1899	1	1	1904	2	4
1900	0	2	1905	0	2
1901	3	1	1906	2	4
1902	2	1			

Table XI. Hedding College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1867	2	0	1880	2	6
1868	2	0	1881	6	6
1869	2	1	1882	5	3
1870	7	5	1883	0	0
1871	0	5	1884	2	4
1872	5	6	1885	2	2
1873	3	4	1886	1	1
1874	2	2	1887	2	2
1875	0	2	1888	0	0
1876	1	1	1889	3	5
1877	2	4	1890	0	1
1878	5	8	1891	0	3
1879	3	6	1892	3	4

Hedding College (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1893	2	9	1900	1	2
1894	7	9	1901	0	3
1895	5	3	1902		
1896	11	7	1903	5	2
1897	4	6	1904	8	4
1898	1	7	1905	6	4
1899	2	4			

Table XII. Ill. Female College.

Year	Women	Year	Women	Year	Women
1852	15	1869	16	1886	8
1853	7	1870	4	1887	15
1854	18	1871	6	1888	17
1855	20	1872	10	1889	24
1856	10	1873	12	1890	23
1857	16	1874	14	1891	15
1858	4	1875	12	1892	17
1859	21	1876	23	1893	17
1860	13	1877	16	1894	32
1861	10	1878	13	1895	22
1862	16	1879	22	1896	14
1863	8	1880	27	1897	22
1864	14	1881	25	1898	25
1865	14	1882	29	1899	28
1866	12	1883	10	1900	27
1867	9	1884	14	1901	45
1868	6	1885	20	1902	35
				1903	25

Table XIII. Ill. Wesleyan University.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1853	0	1	1879	5	13
1854	0	1	1880	5	9
1855	0	0	1881	4	9
1856	0	0	1882	1	7
1857	0	0	1883	2	10
1858	0	0	1884	3	8
1859	0	0	1885	1	21
1860	0	0	1886	5	20
1861	0	2	1887	8	23
1862	0	3	1888	4	24
1863	0	4	1889	3	29
1864	0	5	1890	10	27
1865	0	4	1891	3	20
1866	0	7	1892	2	27
1867	0	7	1893	7	26
1868	0	7	1894	7	28
1869	0	12	1895	6	25
1870	0	5	1896	3	
1871	0	12	1897	3	
1872	1	5	1898	3	
1873	0	9	1899	5	
1874	2	13	1900	8	
1875	2	15	1901	6	
1876	3	11	1902	6	
1877	3	15	1903	4	
1878	2	17	1904	5	
			1905	5	

Table XIV. Knox College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1846	0	9	1872	11	11
1847	0	3	1873	9	4
1848	0	4	1874	4	7
1849	0	5	1875	7	9
1850	0	4	1876	1	4
1851	3	7	1877	9	6
1852	4	8	1878	9	9
1853	9	15	1879	6	6
1854	6	7	1880	9	11
1855	7	6	1881	10	11
1856	11	9	1882	14	14
1857	13	11	1883	6	3
1858	13	6	1884	15	19
1859	14	2	1885	20	20
1860	10	5	1886	15	16
1861	11	9	1887	18	14
1862	2	3	1888	9	26
1863	10	5	1889	16	22
1864	2	8	1890	11	17
1865	9	14	1891	26	29
1866	5	8	1892	29	18
1867	8	7	1893	32	17
1868	6	4	1894	22	34
1869	7	10	1895	37	23
1870	8	6	1896	36	27
1871	8	11	1897	24	32

Knox College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1898	38	28	1902	3	5
1899	23	29	1903	2	9
1900	31	25			
1901	15	27			

Table XIV. Lake Forest.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1879	0	3	1893	6	16
1880	2	5	1894	3	22
1881	2	4	1895	5	14
1882	2	1	1896	6	14
1883	2	2	1897	4	18
1884	3	7	1898	2	8
1885	4	5	1899	11	13
1886	3	3	1900	5	14
1887	1	1	1901	5	11
1888	2	9	1902	5	13
1889	5	8	1903	4	3
1890	4	2	1904	7	8
1891	5	6	1905	10	17
1892	1	11	1906	8	19

Table XVI. Lincoln University.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1868	1	3	1872	3	11
1869	1	6	1873	2	8
1870	0	3	1874	2	6
1871	2	9	1875	3	3

Lincoln University. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1876	3	4	1891	3	3
1877	6	7	1892	6	3
1878	3	4	1893	4	2
1879	6	6	1894	10	9
1880	1	7	1895	1	1
1881	6	8	1896	12	3
1882	3	8	1897	5	4
1883	2	7	1898	5	4
1884	5	7	1899	2	2
1885	5	10	1900	3	3
1886	3	6	1901	2	5
1887	7	7	1902	8	7
1888	3	4	1903	5	3
1889	2	1	1904	1	1
1890	1	2			

Table XVII. Lombard College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1856	2	4	1865	1	2
1857	0	5	1866	1	3
1858	0	2	1867	1	2
1859	2	3	1868	10	4
1860	0	5	1869	3	6
1861	1	3	1870	2	9
1862	1	10	1871	5	6
1863	5	2	1872	2	2
1864	3	2	1873	6	1

Lombard College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1874	2	5	1890	4	10
1875	6	4	1891	3	5
1876	4	1	1892	4	9
1877	5	2	1893	5	7
1878	1	3	1894	8	10
1879	0	5	1895	5	9
1880	2	4	1896	9	10
1881	1	2	1897	5	13
1882	0	4	1898	4	8
1883	4	4	1899	7	6
1884	2	4	1900	4	7
1885	4	5	1901	10	5
1886	4	4	1902	7	10
1887	2	7	1903	9	9
1888	1	4	1904	4	11
1889	2	7	1905	6	9

Table XVIII. McKendree College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1841	0	7	1849	0	12
1842	0	6	1850	0	7
1843	0	8	1851	0	7
1844	0	2	1852	0	5
1845	0	2	1853	0	6
1846	0	1	1854	0	7
1847	0	1	1855	0	0
1848	0	10	1856	0	11

McKendree College.(continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1857	0	3	1882	7	14
1858	0	5	1883	4	12
1859	0	8	1884	3	11
1860	0	6	1885	1	11
1861	0	7	1886	0	6
1862	0	11	1887	1	3
1863	0	3	1888	0	7
1864	0	5	1889	1	6
1865	0	4	1890	5	3
1866	0	5	1891	0	13
1867	0	5	1892	0	6
1868	0	21	1893	5	12
1869	0	10	1894	2	27
1870	1	11	1895	8	13
1871	0	12	1896	6	15
1872	5	20	1897	8	12
1873	1	12	1898	6	12
1874	5	17	1899	2	11
1875	5	18	1900	4	6
1876	2	14	1901	4	6
1877	4	4	1902	5	3
1878	6	14	1903	9	8
1879	2	8	1904	2	7
1880	3	5	1905	2	8
1881	7	14			

Table XIX. Monmouth College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1858	1	3	1882	6	19
1859	5	5	1883	9	12
1860	5	7	1884	9	9
1861	1	6	1885	11	13
1862	8	13	1886	15	18
1863	5	2	1887	7	12
1864	9	12	1888	14	15
1865	10	12	1889	10	16
1866	9	15	1890	14	14
1867	5	21	1891	16	19
1868	12	16	1892	14	21
1869	9	30	1893	8	19
1870	7	25	1894	14	16
1871	8	17	1895	10	20
1872	13	32	1896	4	19
1873	10	19	1897	13	19
1874	12	27	1898	14	11
1875	14	20	1899	9	17
1876	11	24	1900	13	15
1877	12	33	1901	15	15
1878	2	16	1902	11	15
1879	8	22	1903	7	17
1880	7	11	1904	11	11
1881	11	12			

Table IX. Northwestern College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1866	2	1	1886	4	7
1867	4	2	1887	2	15
1868	1	2	1888	7	12
1869	2	1	1889	0	0
1870	1	2	1890	3	3
1871	2	1	1891	0	3
1872	1	4	1892	0	2
1873	0	2	1893	3	6
1874	0	4	1894	0	8
1875	4	3	1895	2	7
1876	2	6	1896	2	9
1877	1	4	1897	1	7
1878	5	6	1898	1	6
1879	4	8	1899	6	8
1880	6	5	1900	2	6
1881	0	8	1901	3	8
1882	5	3	1902	8	13
1883	8	4	1903	4	11
1884	4	4	1904	1	12
1885	5	7	1905	2	14

Table XXI. Northwestern University.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1859	0	5	1863	0	2
1860	0	8	1864	0	3
1861	0	5	1865	0	3
1862	0	7	1866	0	4

Northwestern University.(continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1867	0	8	1886	5	8
1868	0	3	1887	13	23
1869	0	10	1888	8	29
1870	0	14	1889	14	20
1871	0	15	1890	11	29
1872	0	22	1891	15	23
1873	0	16	1892	18	37
1874	1	29	1893	9	32
1875	3	25	1894	21	38
1876	5	25	1895	23	34
1877	3	28	1896	32	55
1878	4	23	1897	22	31
1879	9	18	1898	26	40
1880	10	21	1899	28	50
1881	4	26	1900	42	45
1882	7	17	1901	53	48
1883	6	14	1902	34	56
1884	7	11	1903	49	49
1885	6	16			

Table XXIII. Rockford College.

Year	Women	Year	Women	Year	Women
1854	7	1859	10	1864	22
1855	8	1860	11	1865	26
1856	16	1861	9	1866	14
1857	10	1862	12	1867	21
1858	11	1863	19	1868	20

Rockford College. (continued)

Year	Women	Year	Women	Year	Women
1869	20	1882	17	1895	14
1870	22	1883	13	1896	9
1871	20	1884	15	1897	10
1872	14	1885	10	1898	9
1873	7	1886	15	1899	17
1874	9	1887	3	1900	12
1875	10	1888	16	1901	13
1876	15	1889	16	1902	12
1877	10	1890	11	1903	8
1878	18	1891	16	1904	16
1879	14	1892	23	1905	13
1880	13	1893	12		
1881	25	1894	10		

Table XXIII. Shurtleff College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1837	0	3	1848	0	0
1838	0	0	1849	0	1
1839	0	0	1850	0	0
1840	0	0	1851	0	1
1841	0	0	1852	0	2
1842	0	1	1853	0	4
1843	0	1	1854	0	5
1844	0	1	1855	0	2
1845	0	0	1856	0	7
1846	0	0	1857	0	8
1847	0	3	1858	0	3

Shurtleff College. (continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1859	0	1	1882	4	6
1860	0	6	1883	2	4
1861	0	6	1884	1	5
1862	0	6	1885	2	3
1863	0	1	1886	5	6
1864	0	5	1887	0	6
1865	0	2	1888	1	3
1866	0	9	1889	1	0
1867	0	3	1890	1	7
1868	0	6	1891	3	3
1869	0	11	1892	3	3
1870	0	6	1893	2	4
1871	0	5	1894	2	9
1872	0	6	1895	2	1
1873	1	2	1896	0	7
1874	0	3	1897	0	0
1875	1	8	1898	5	9
1876	4	11	1899	6	4
1877	0	6	1900	10	5
1878	4	9	1901	13	2
1879	4	3	1902	11	2
1880	1	11	1903	4	5
1881	1	7			

Table XXIV. St. Mary's School.

Year	Women	Year	Women	Year	Women
1870	3	1871	3	1872	0

St. Mary's School. (continued)

Year	Women	Year	Women	Year	Women
1873	1	1885	13	1897	10
1874	4	1886	7	1898	18
1875	7	1887	9	1899	12
1876	3	1888	12	1900	7
1877	2	1889	17	1901	13
1878	3	1890	11	1902	7
1879	8	1891	9	1903	16
1880	7	1892	6	1904	22
1881	11	1893	5	1905	19
1882	4	1894	4	1906	24
1883	16	1895	9		
1884	11	1896	9		

Table XXV. University of Illinois.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1872	0	20	1884	13	29
1873	0	14	1885	13	31
1874	2	17	1886	6	30
1875	8	29	1887	3	27
1876	1	28	1888	9	25
1877	12	29	1889	6	20
1878	10	33	1890	5	37
1879	4	19	1891	12	37
1880	6	19	1892	6	36
1881	9	37	1893	7	58
1882	3	30	1894	6	63
1883	12	24	1895	9	65

University of Illinois.(continued)

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1896	15	67	1901	43	129
1897	12	83	1902	44	141
1898	10	80	1903	75	140
1899	25	85	1904		
1900	33	121	1905	73	167

Table XXVI. Westfield College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1869	0	1	1887	2	3
1870	0	3	1888	1	4
1871	0	2	1889	1	3
1872	0	2	1890	5	7
1873	1	2	1891	1	4
1874	1	5	1892	1	2
1875	2	3	1893	5	7
1876	1	1	1894	3	4
1877	0	4	1895	3	6
1878	0	0	1896	5	9
1879	0	4	1897	1	1
1880	0	3	1898	2	6
1881	2	4	1899	2	5
1882	1	4	1900	3	3
1883	0	3	1901	2	1
1884	0	1			
1885	1	0			
1886	0	0			

Table XXVII. Wheaton College.

Year	Women	Men	Year	Women	Men
1862	1	3	1885	2	4
1863	2	4	1886	5	4
1864	3	0	1887	0	2
1865	9	1	1888	1	6
1866	4	1	1889	3	9
1867	2	0	1890	4	5
1868	1	3	1891	1	3
1869	5	1	1892	2	4
1870	2	5	1893	7	9
1871	1	2	1894	4	5
1872	3	2	1895	3	7
1873	3	9	1896	2	8
1874	3	2	1897	10	7
1875	5	6	1898	3	11
1876	3	5	1899	7	7
1877	3	3	1900	9	9
1878	4	8	1901	3	5
1879	3	5	1902	11	5
1880	2	2	1903	2	7
1881	3	4	1904	3	10
1882	1	4	1905	4	12
1883	3	3	1906	4	10
1884	6	0			

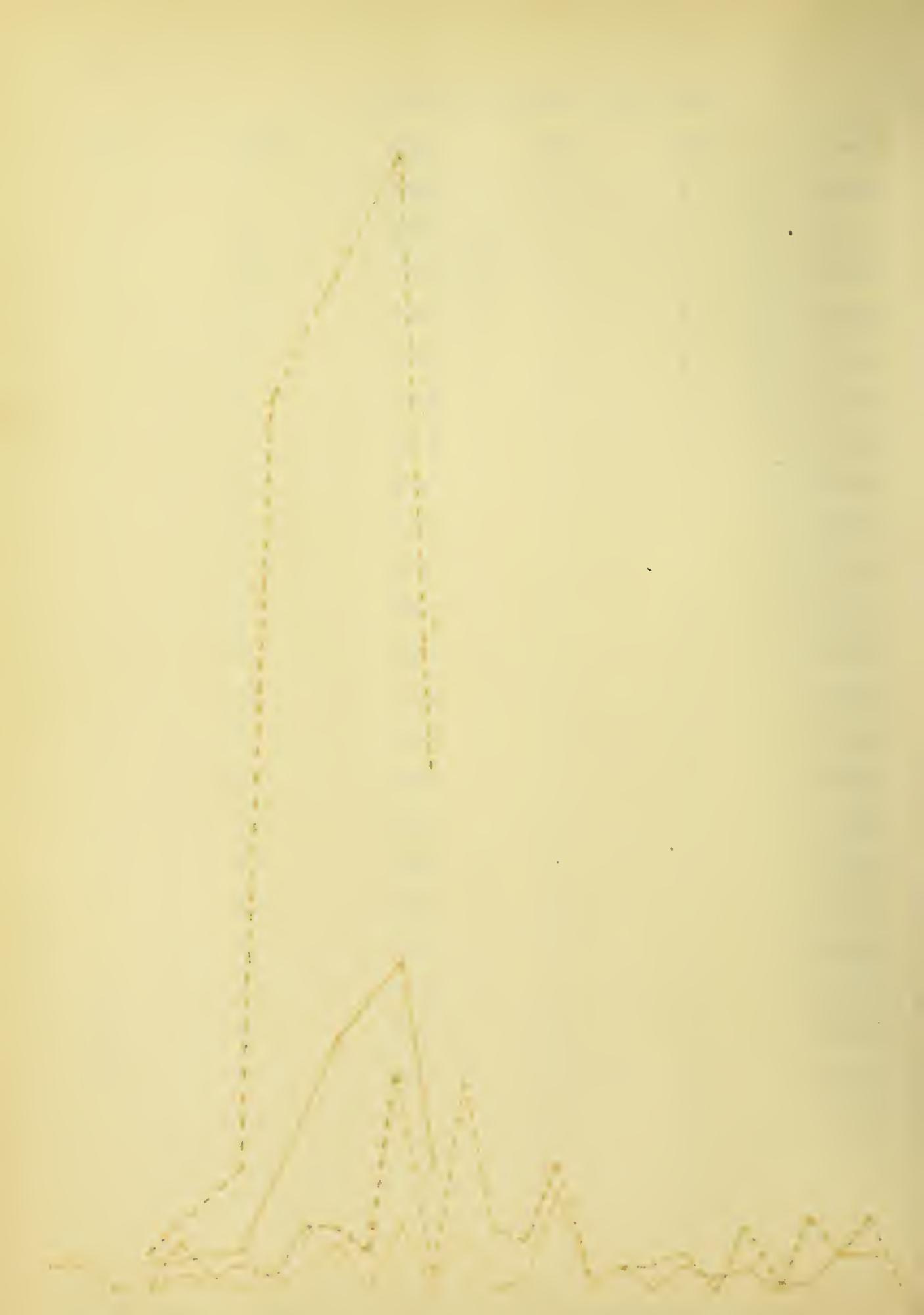


Plate II. Abingdon College.

A Attendance Curves
B Graduate ..

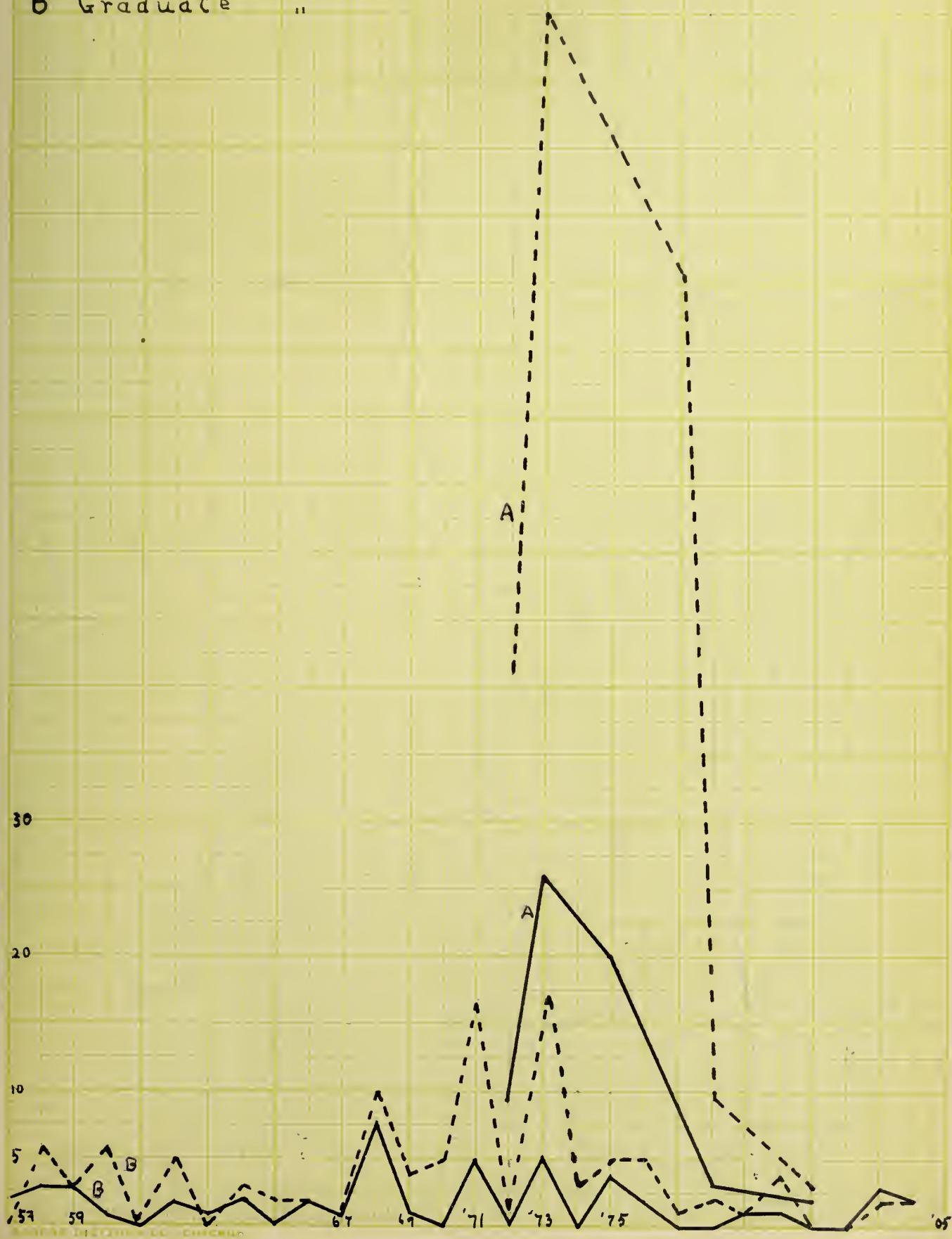
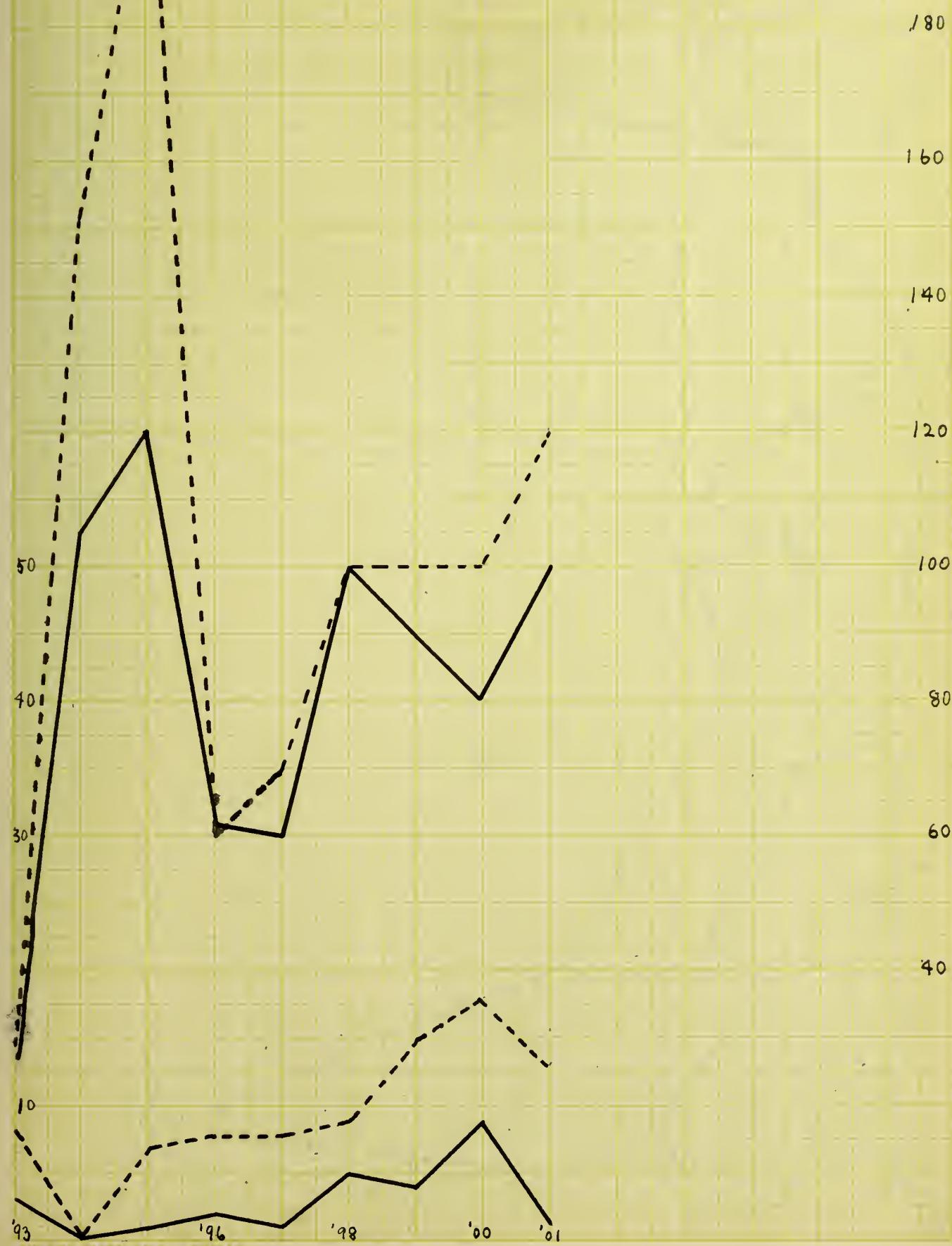


Plate III. Augustana College.





Plate IV. Austin College.



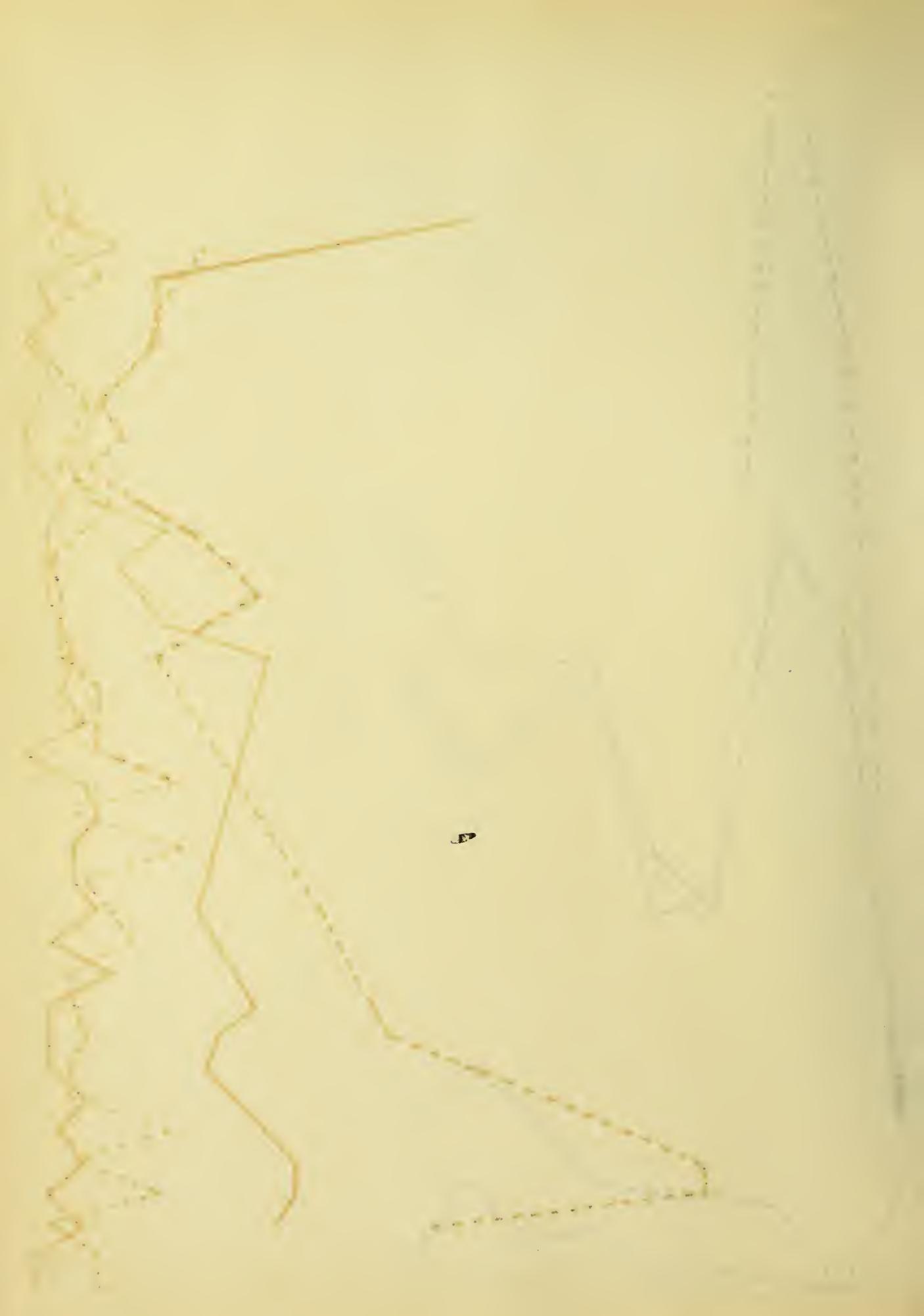


Plate V. Blackburn University.





Plate VI. Carthage College.

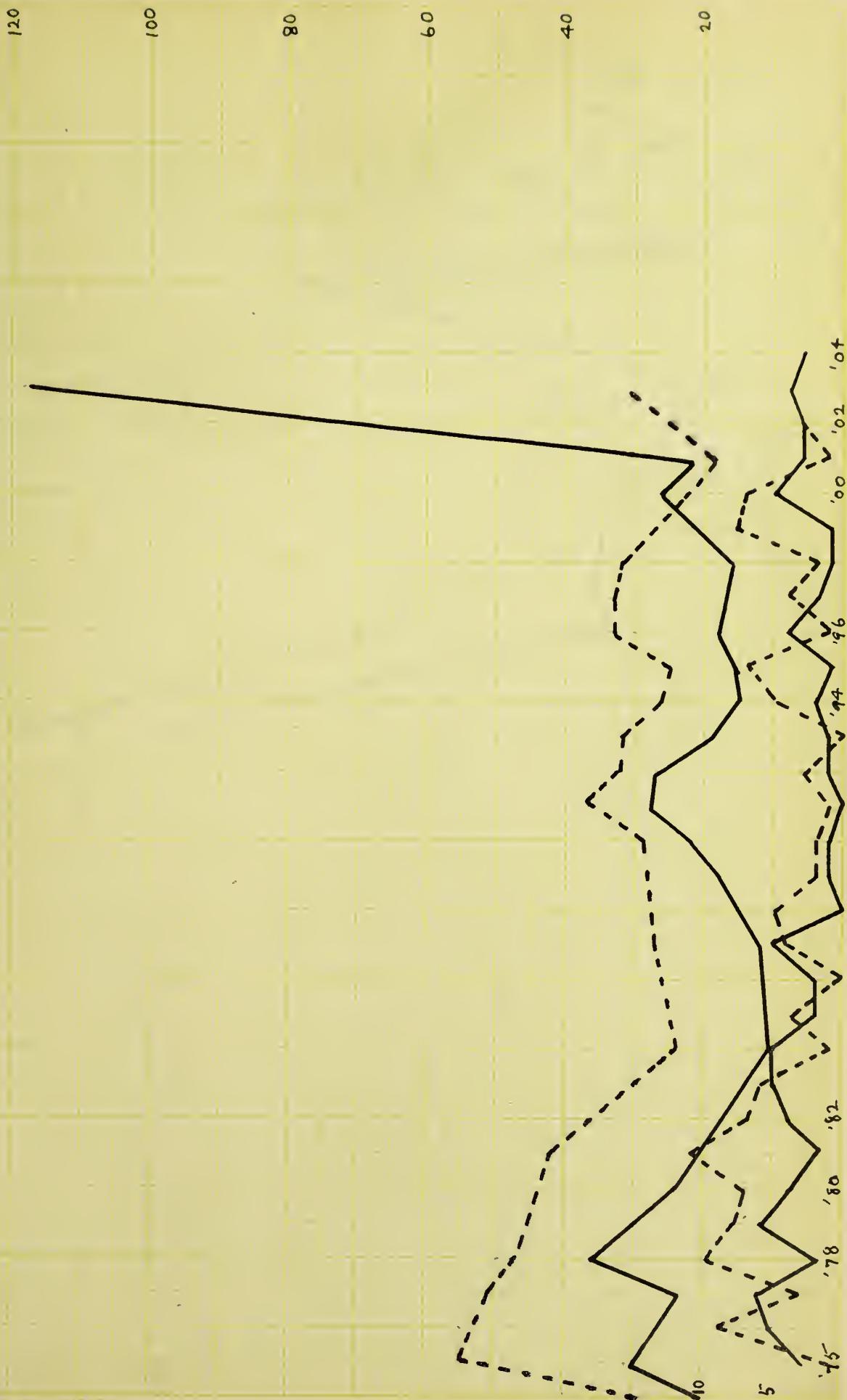




Plate VII. Chaddock College.

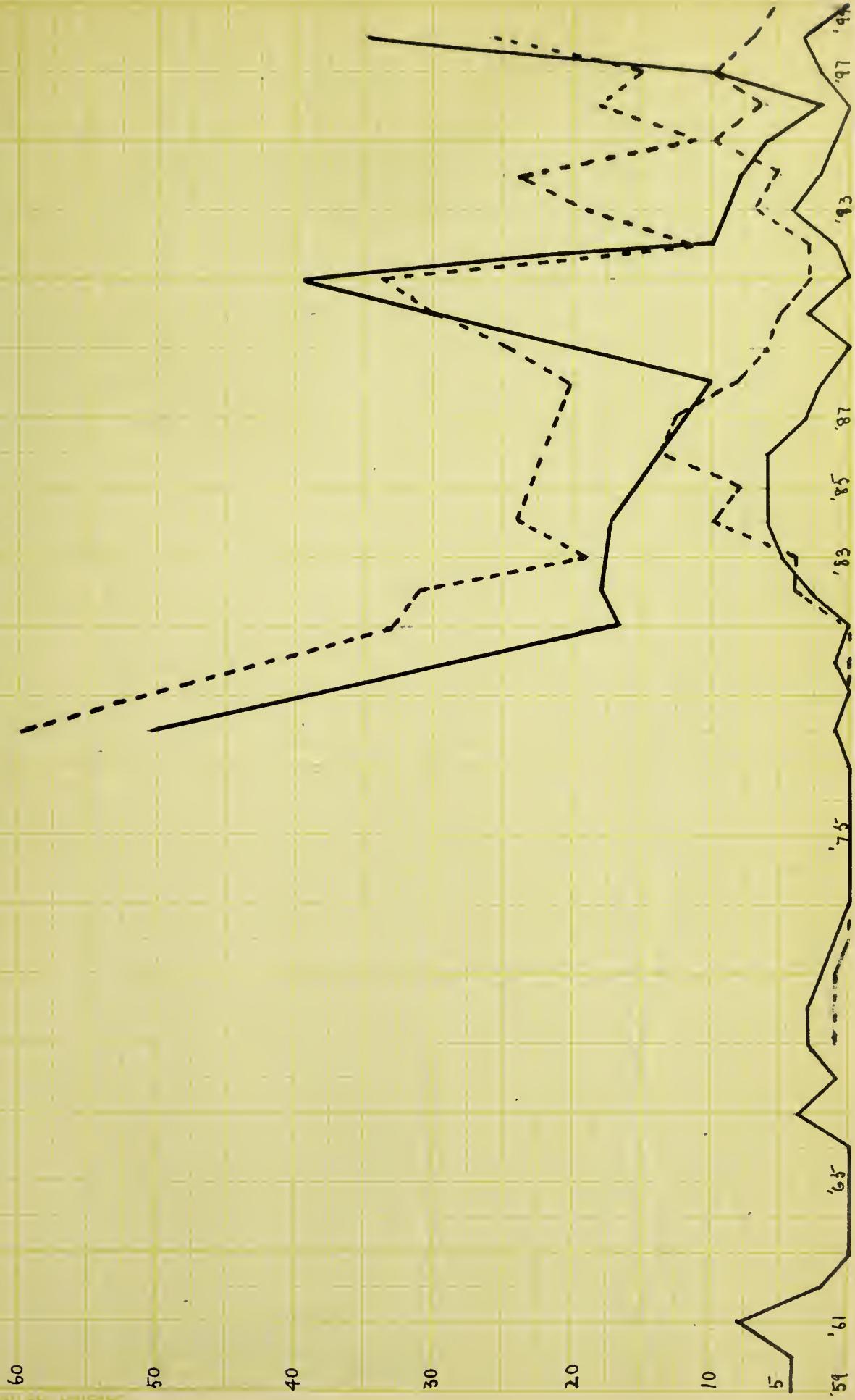
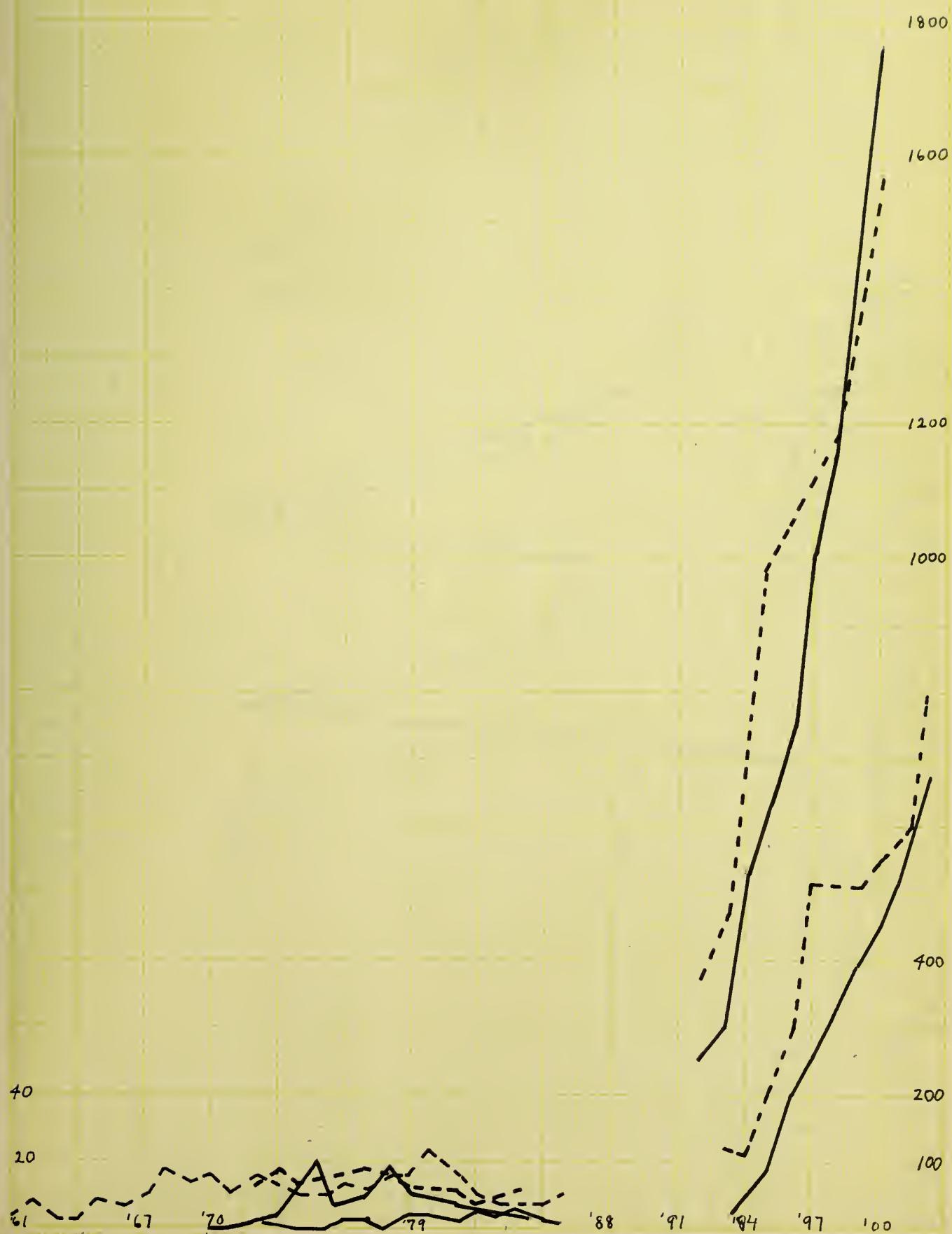


Plate VIII. Chicago University.



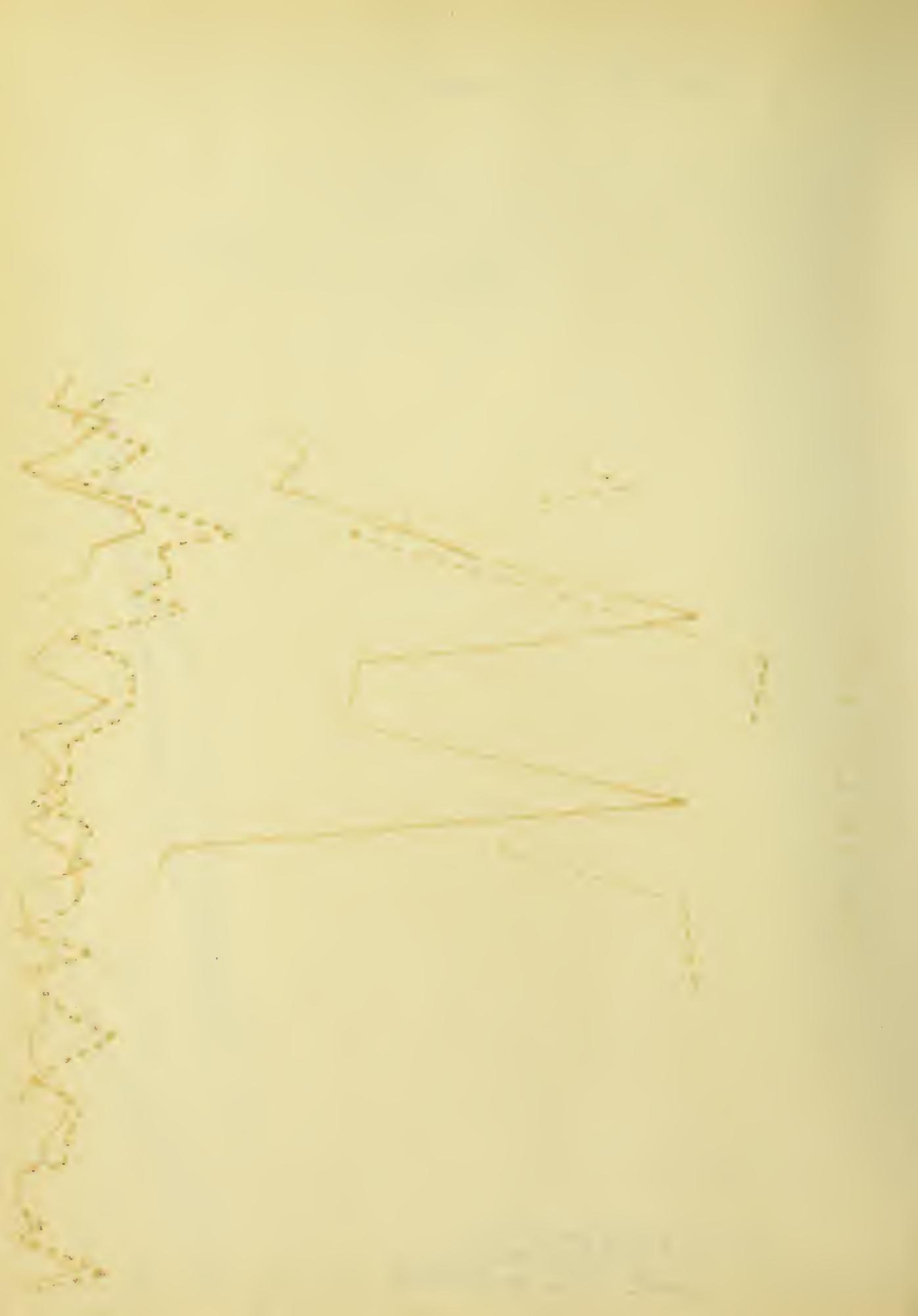
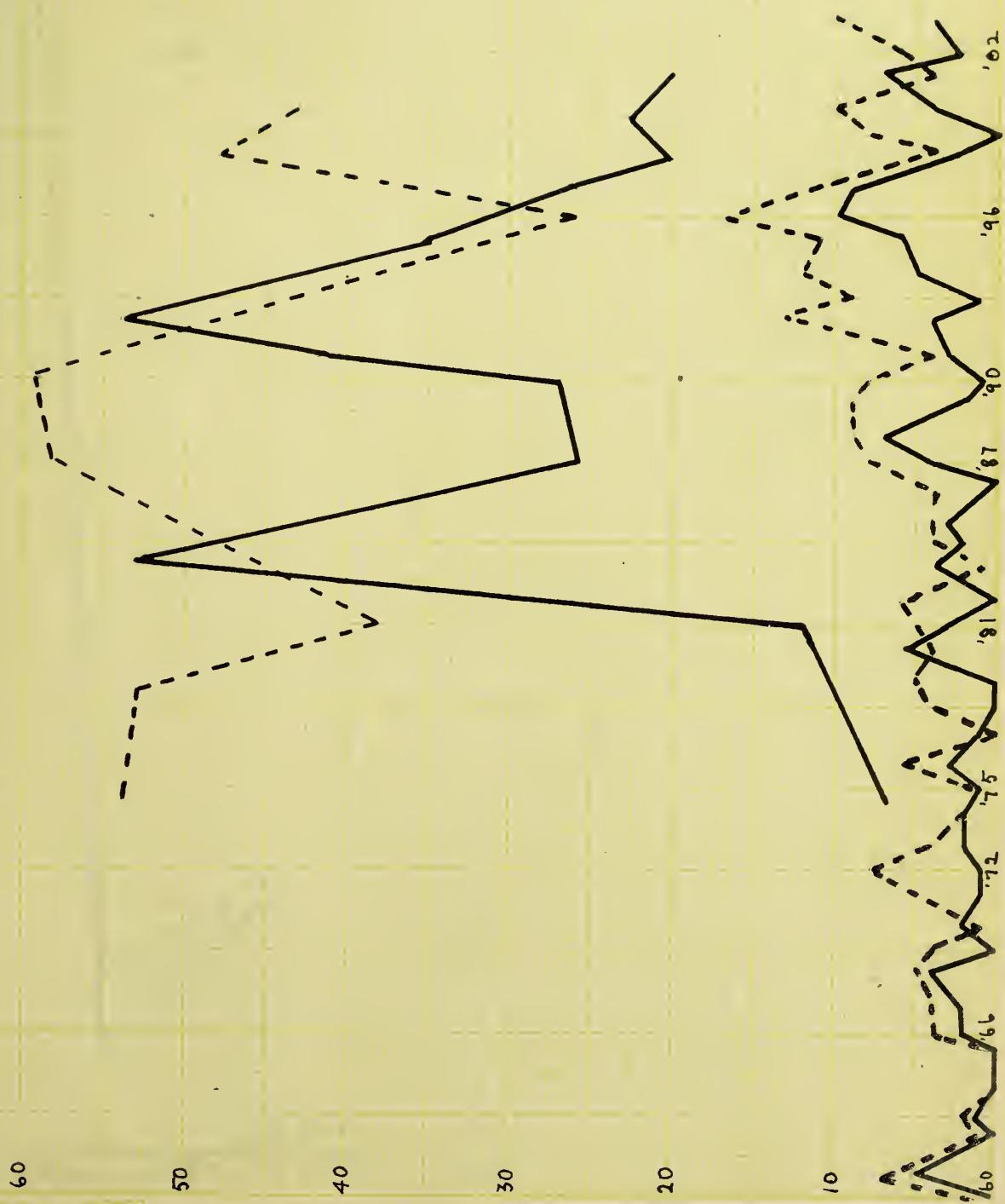
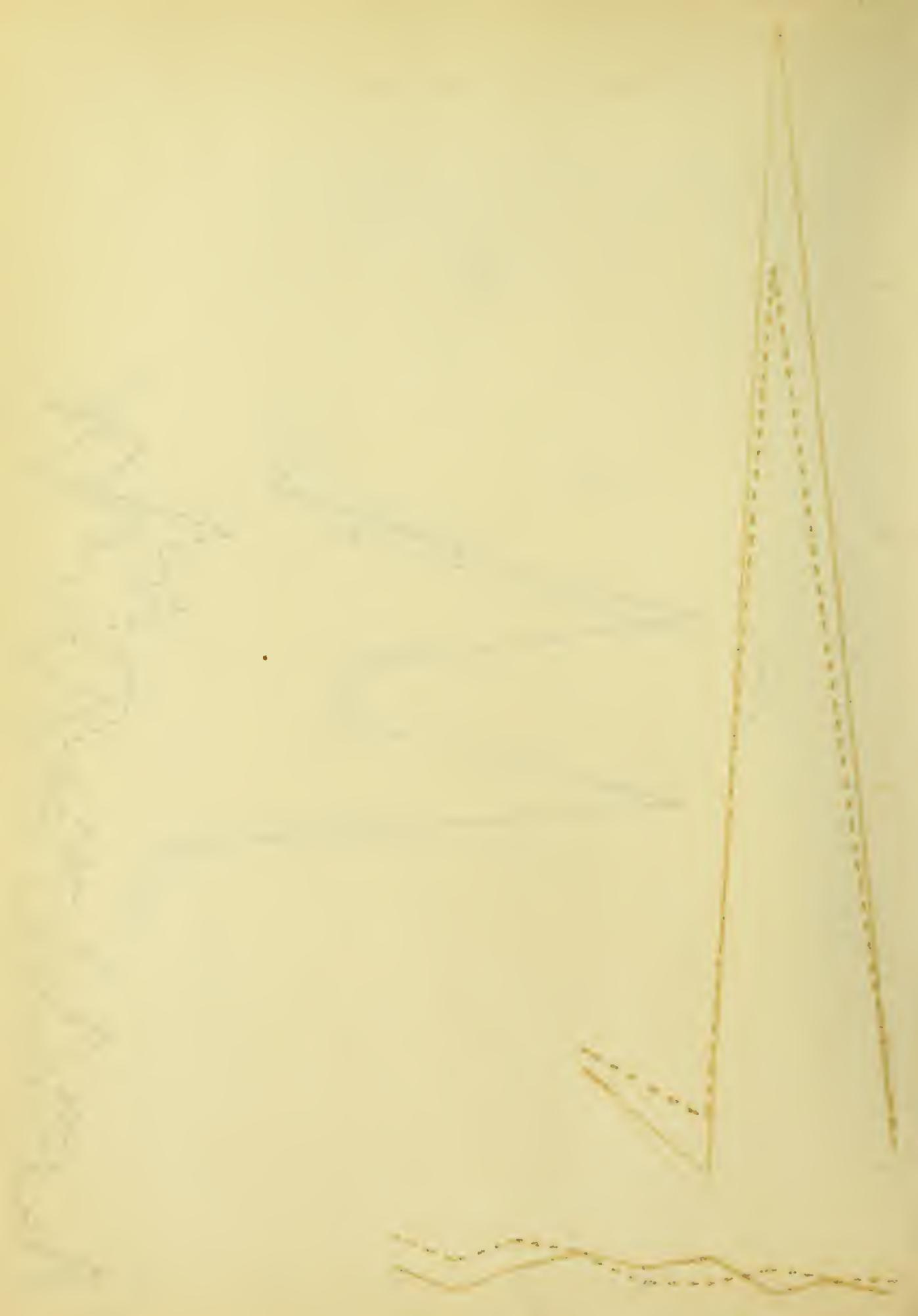


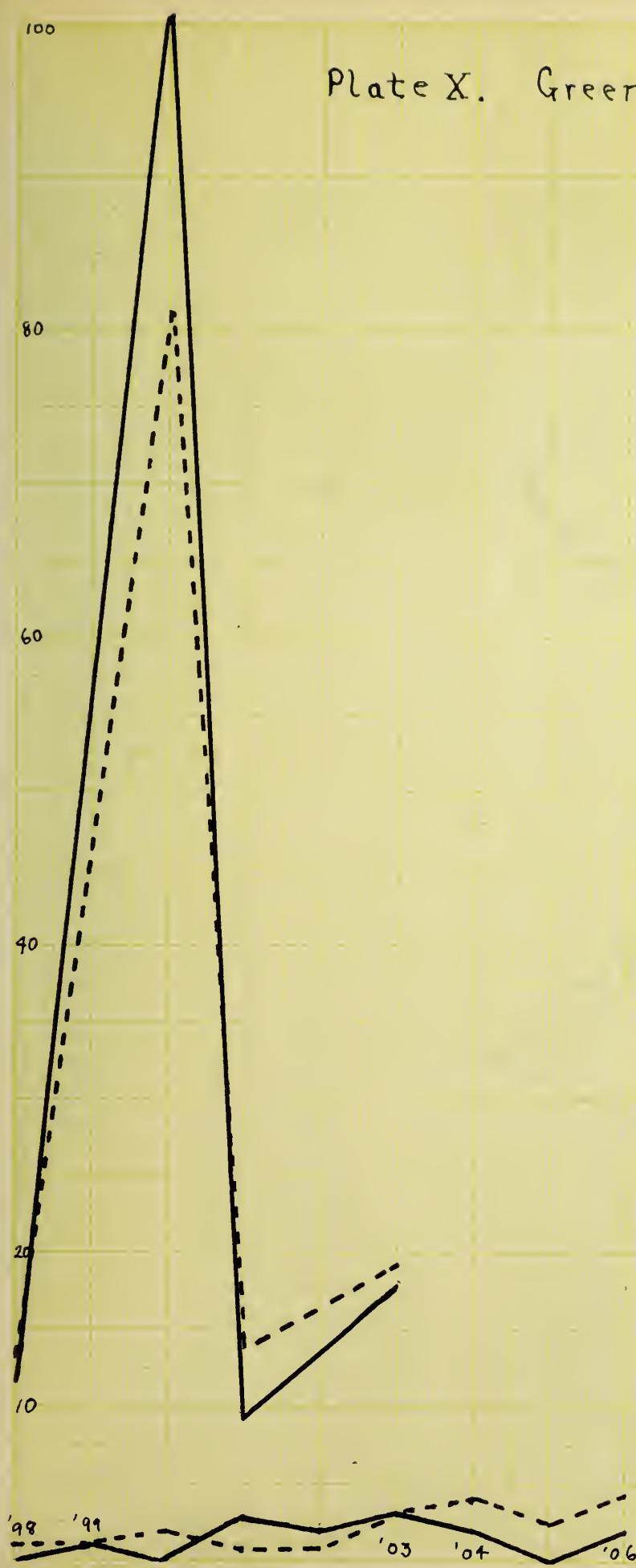
Plate IX. Eureka College.





100

Plate X. Greenville College.



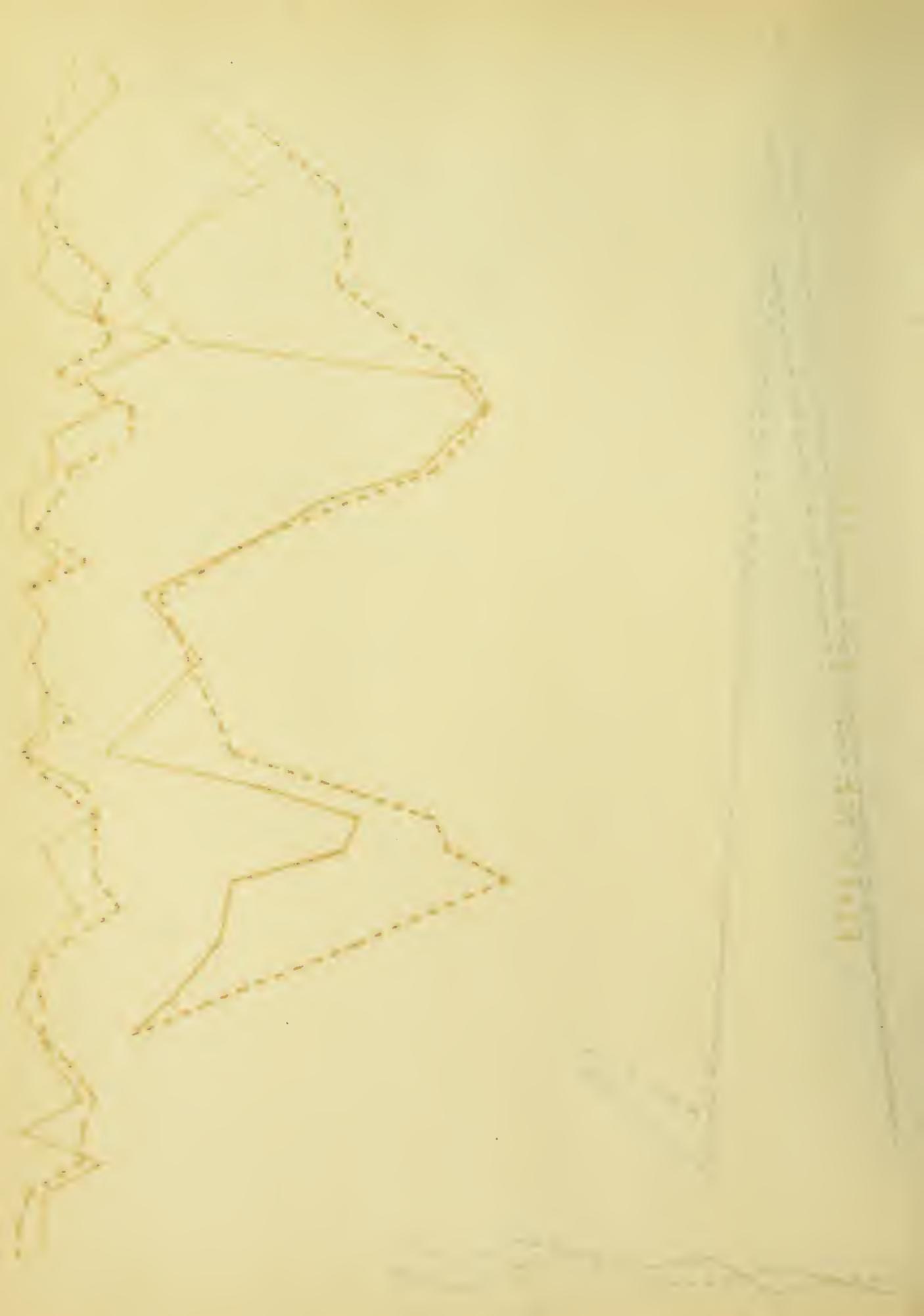
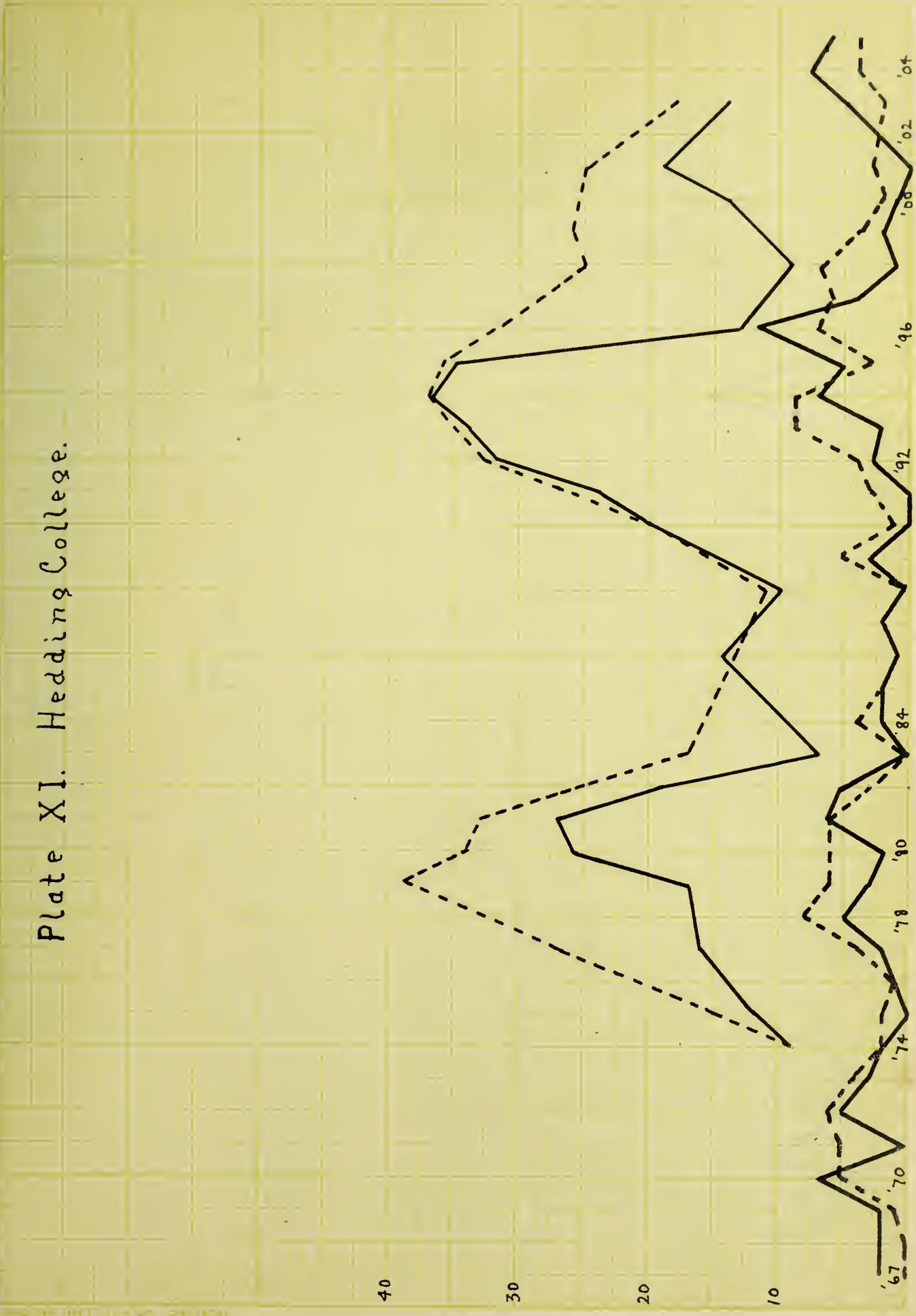


Plate XI. Heding College.



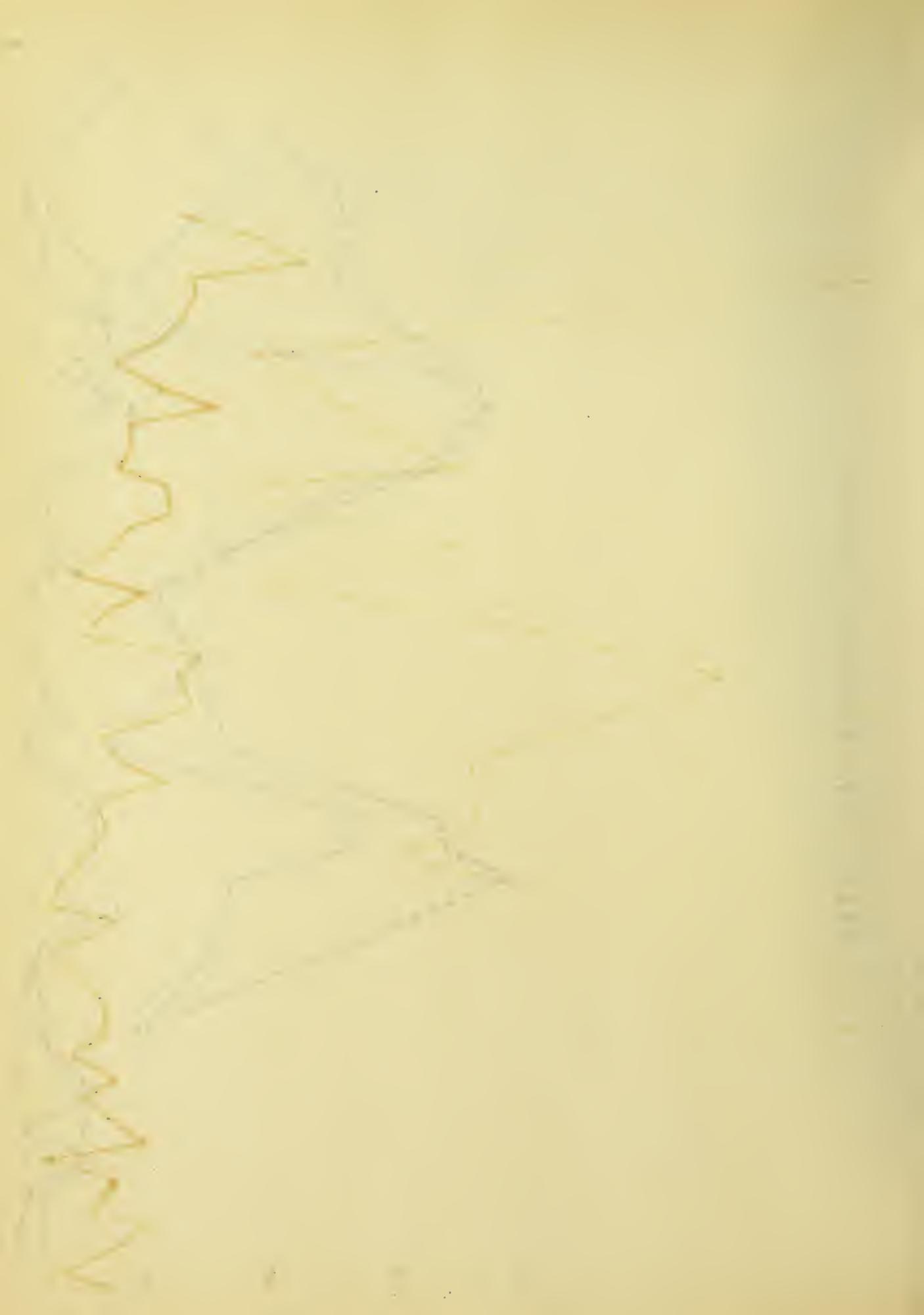


Plate XIII. Illinois Female College.

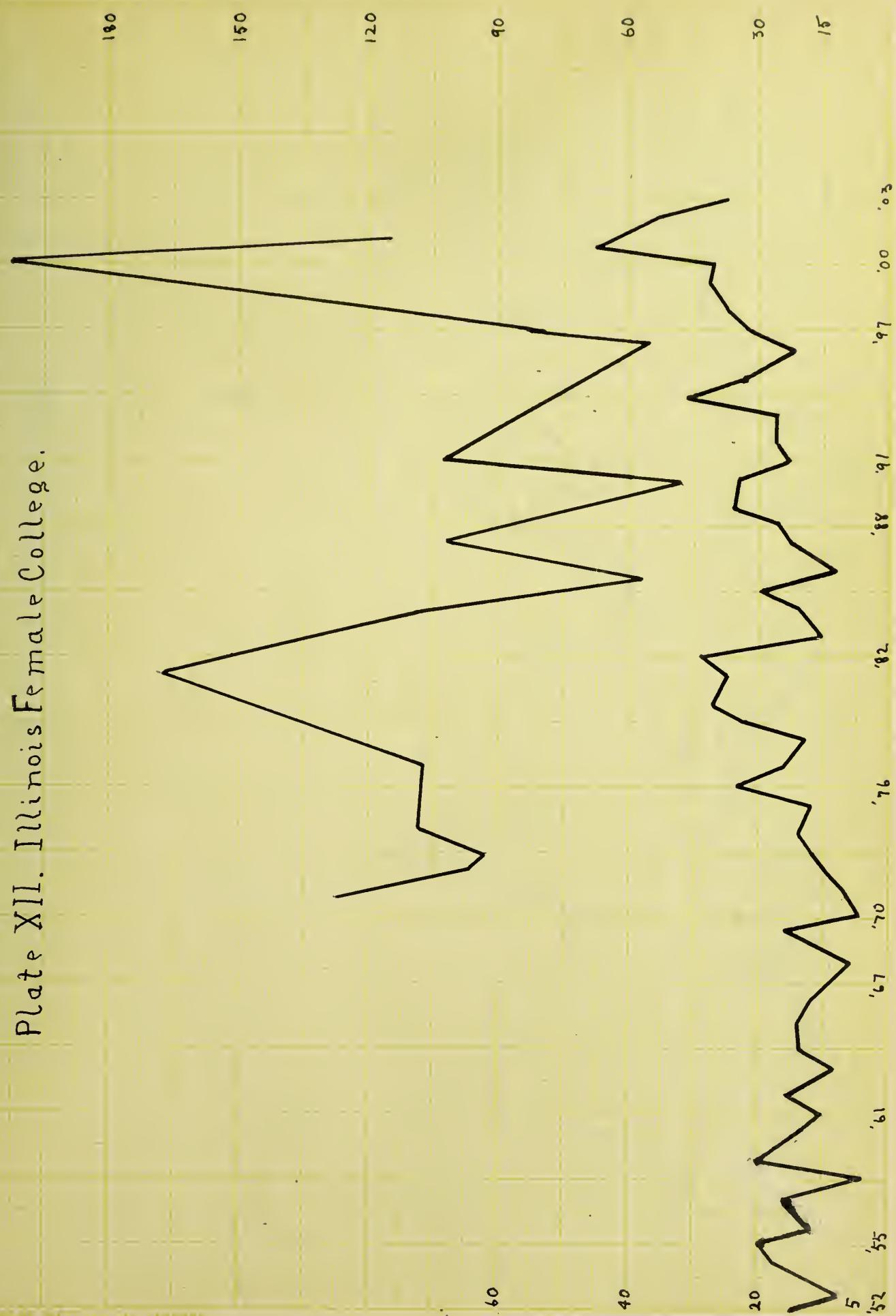


Plate XIII. Illinois Wesleyan University.

200

180

150

120

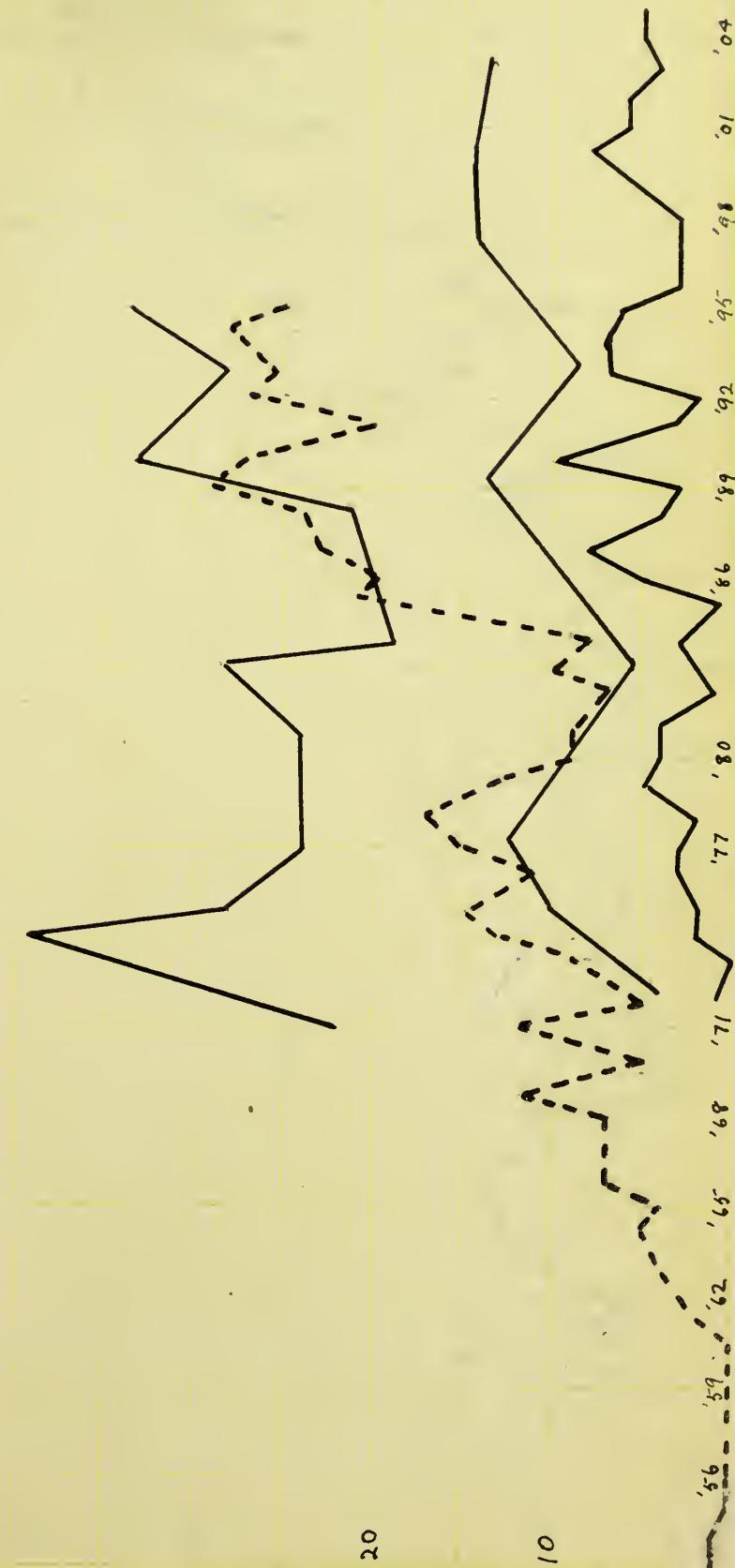
90

60

30

20

10



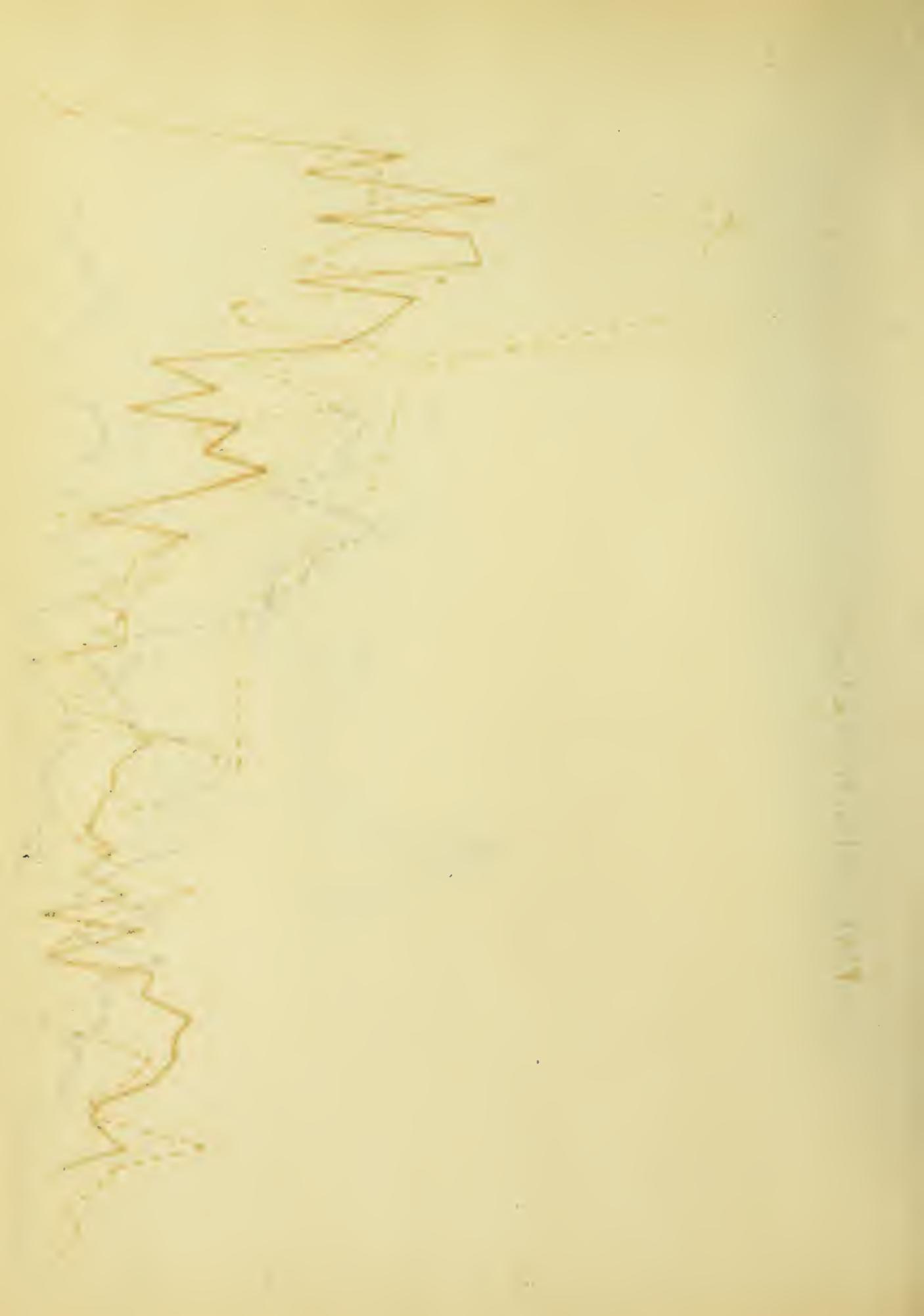
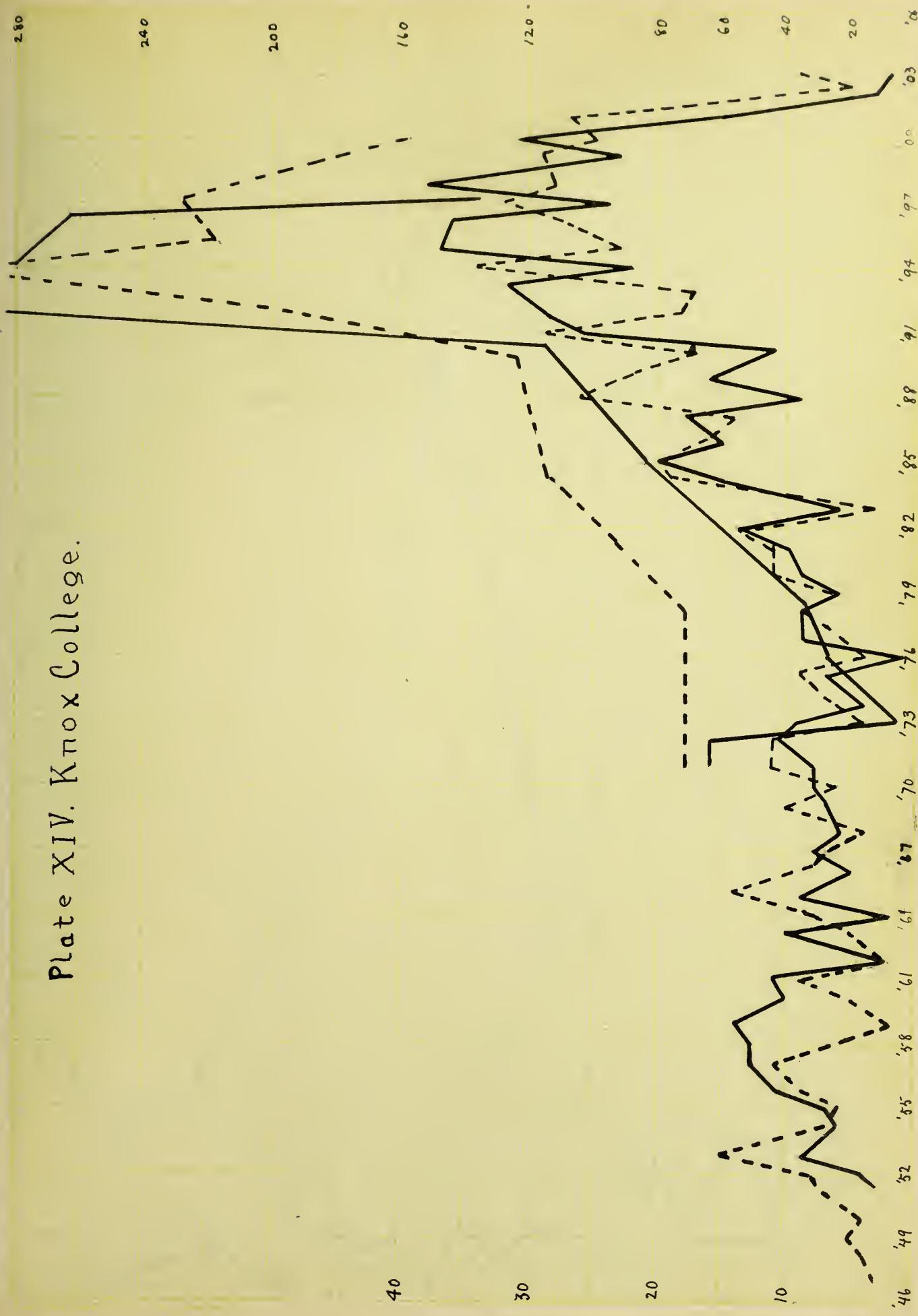


Plate XIV. Knox College.



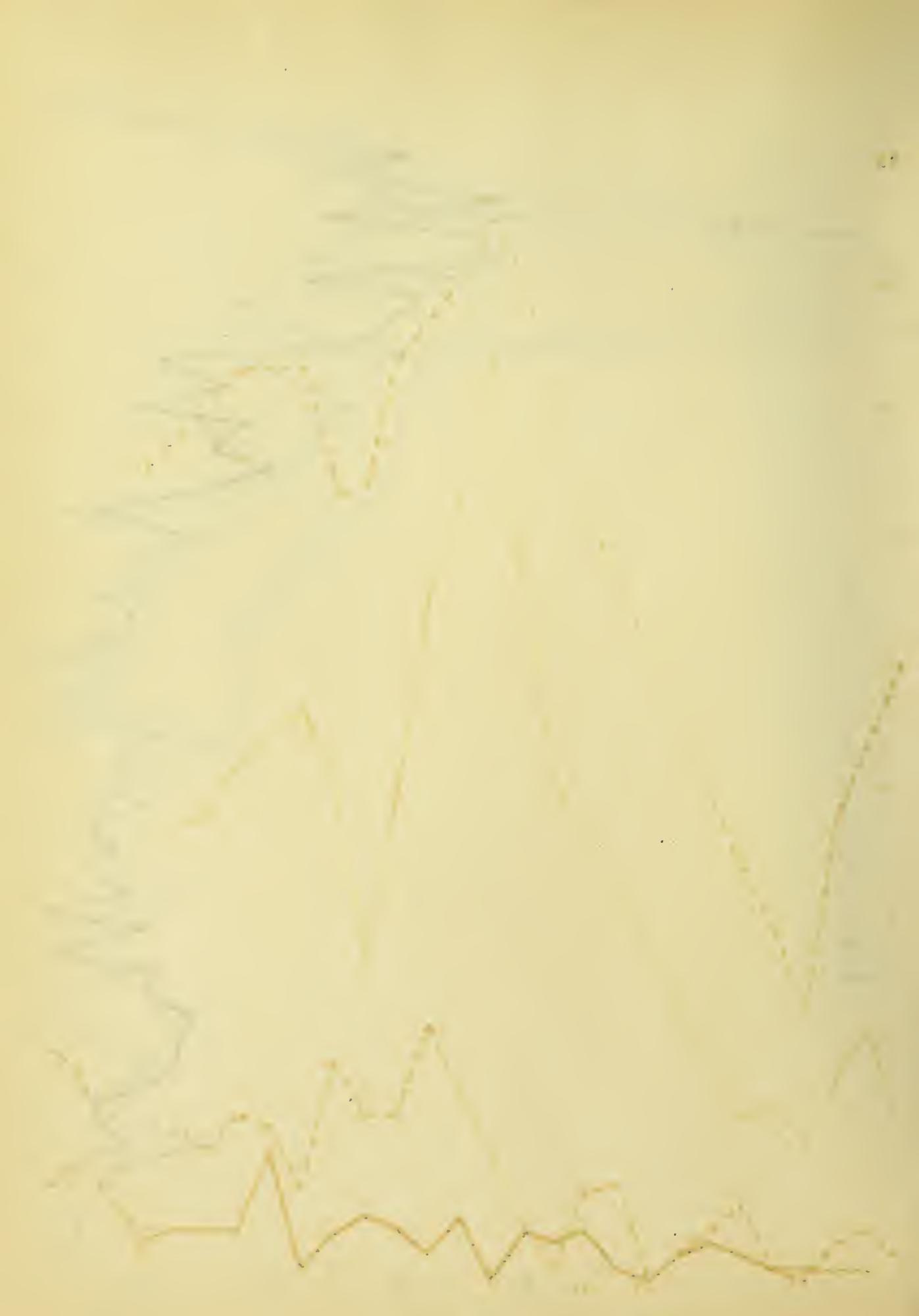


Plate XV. Lake Forest University.

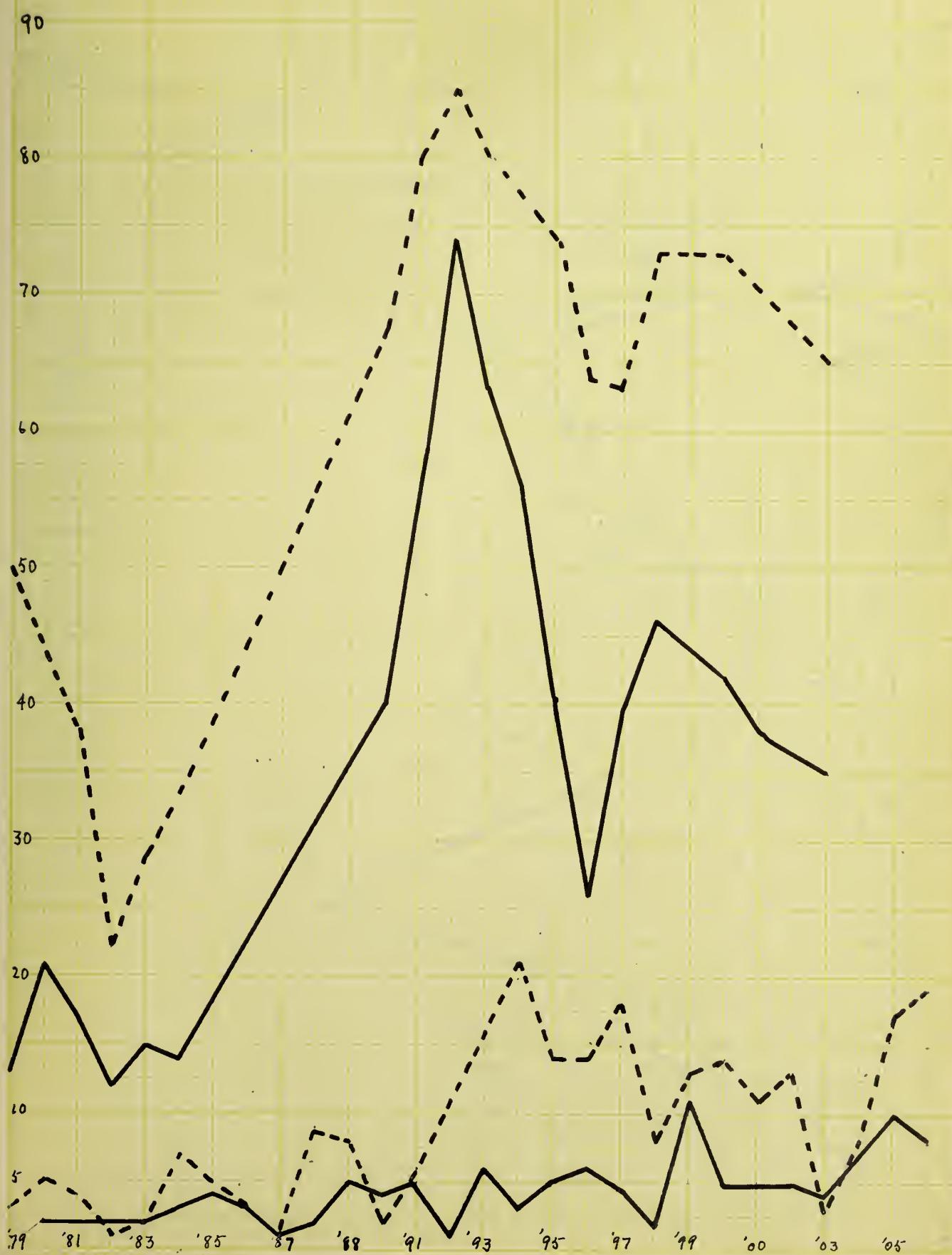
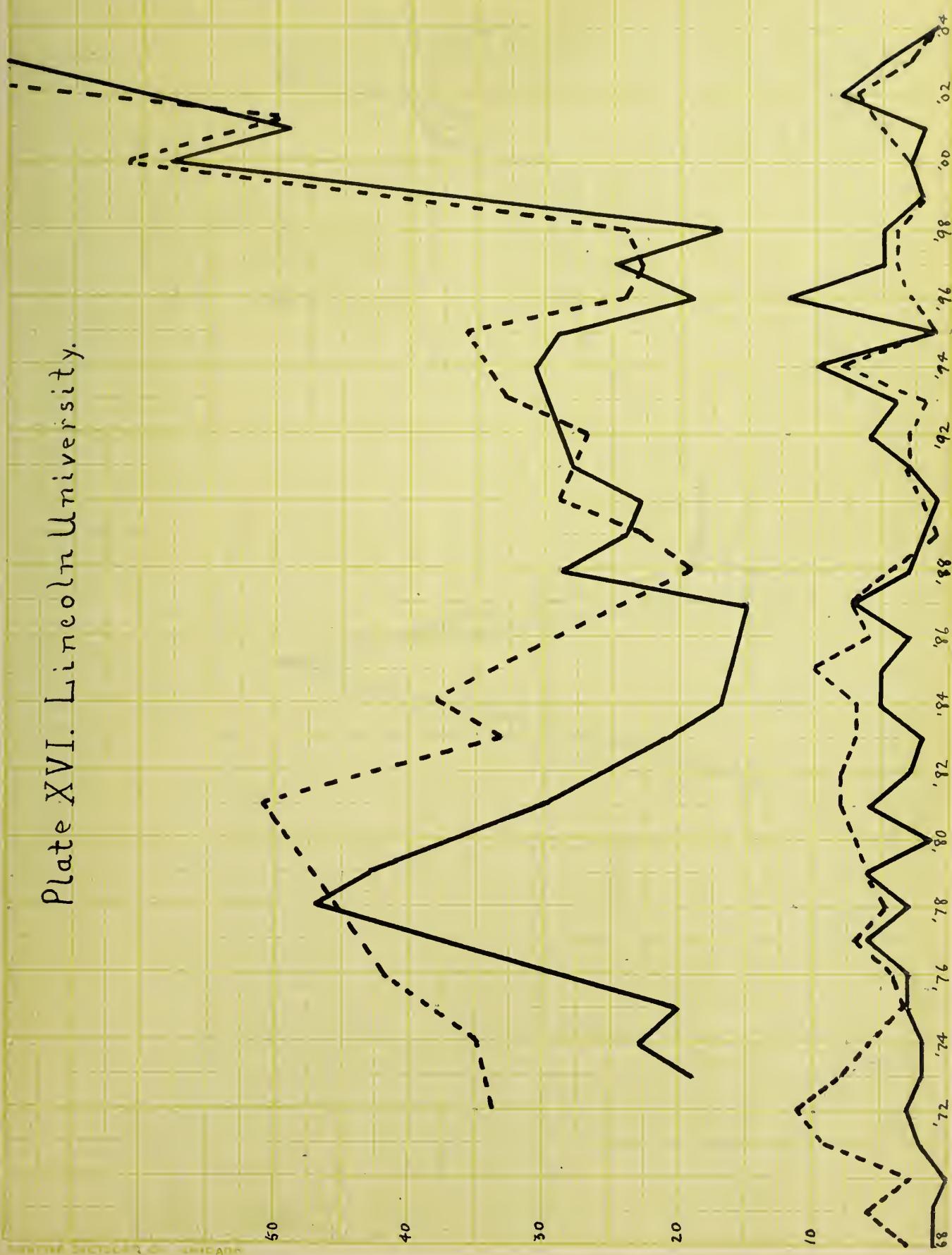




Plate XVI. Lincoln University.



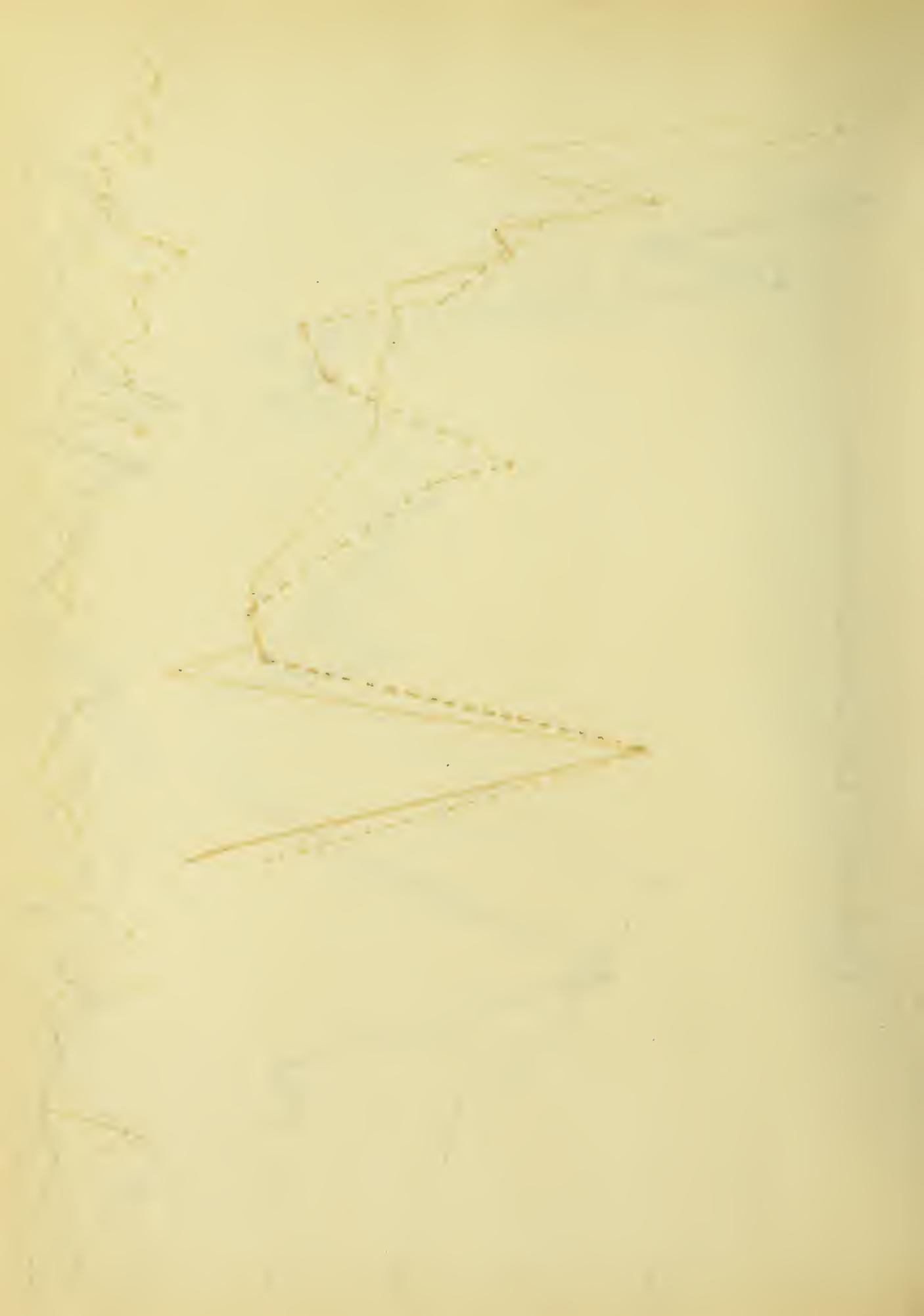
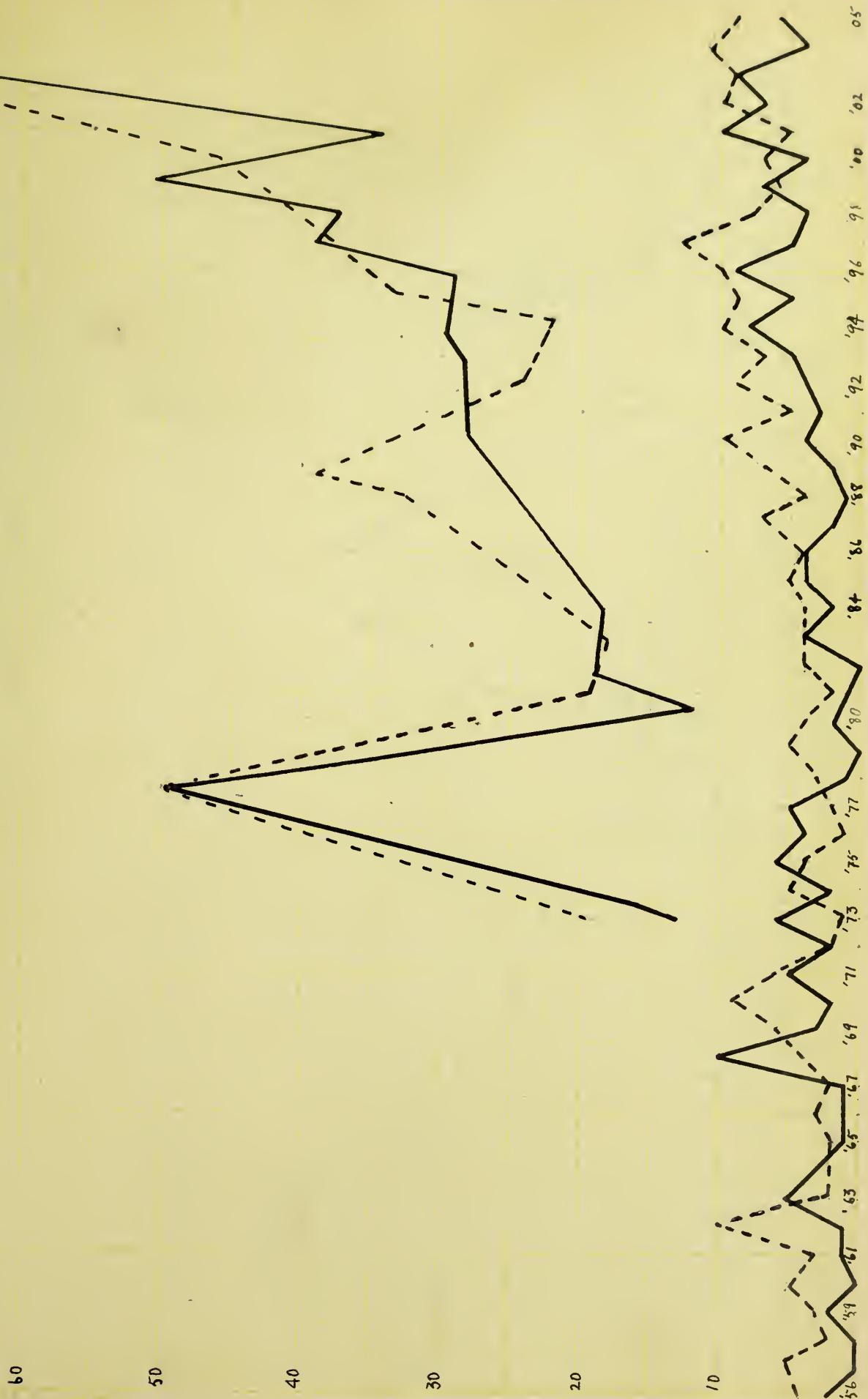


Plate XVII. Lombard College.



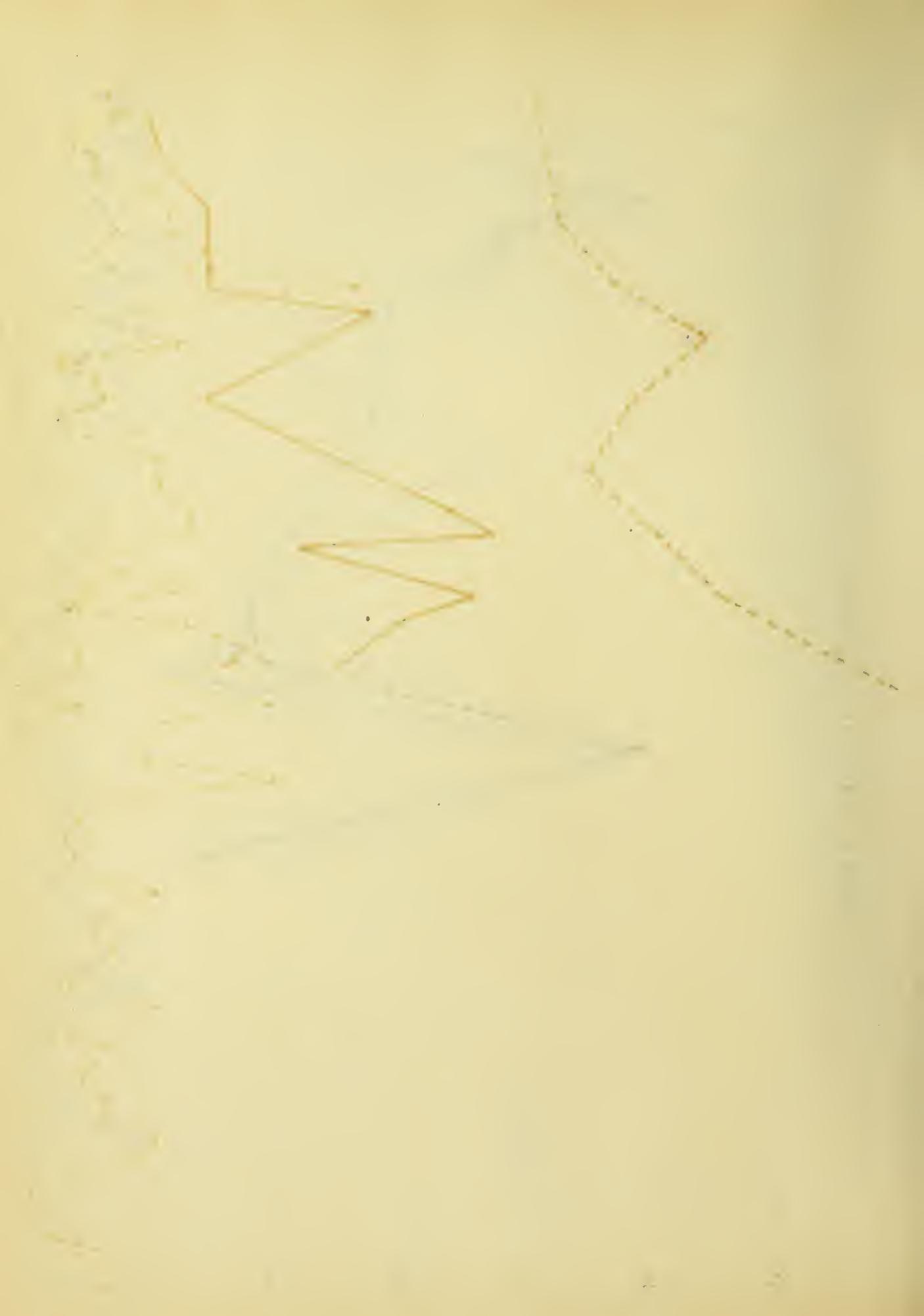


Plate XVIII. McKendree College.

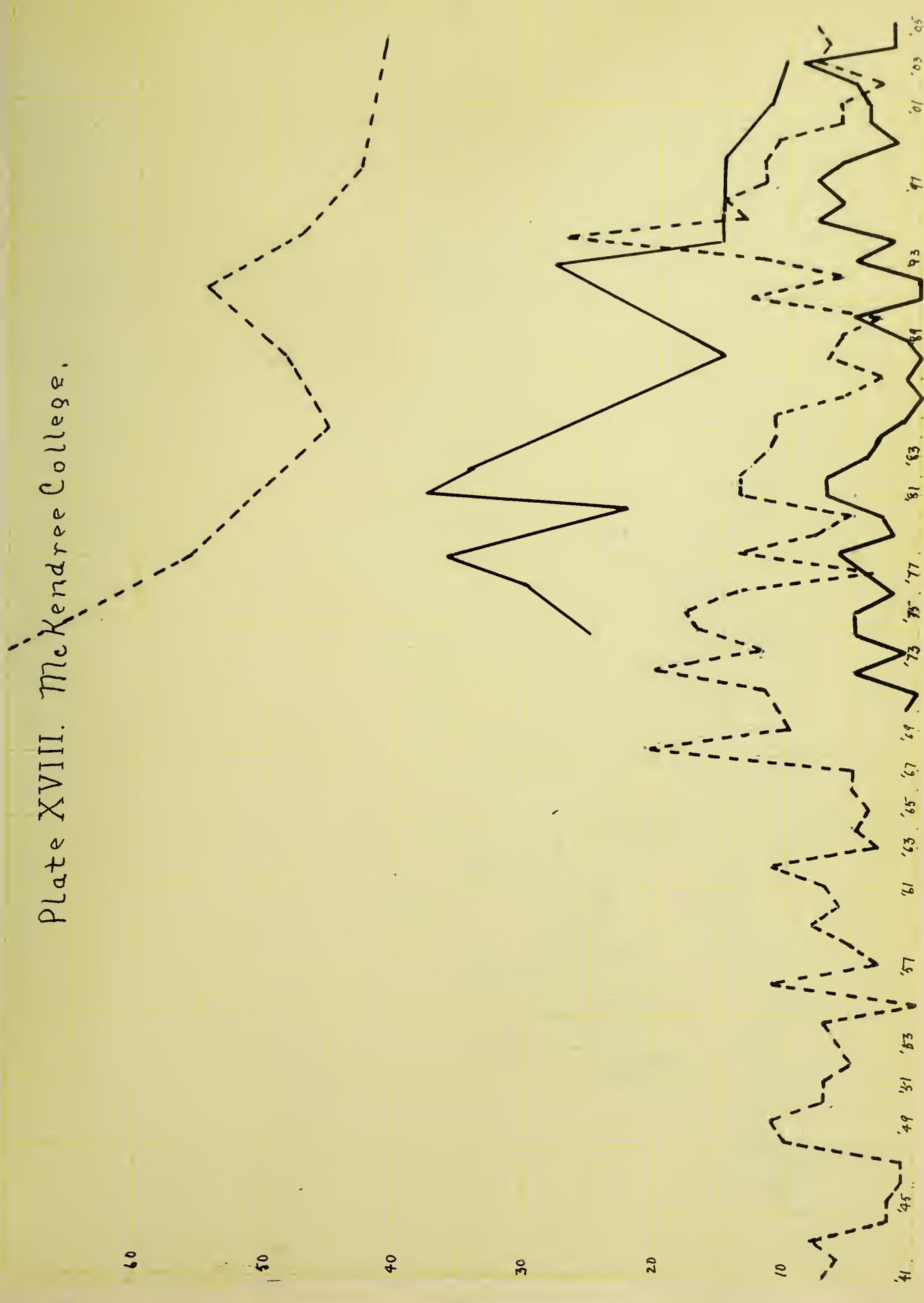


Plate XIX. Monmouth College.

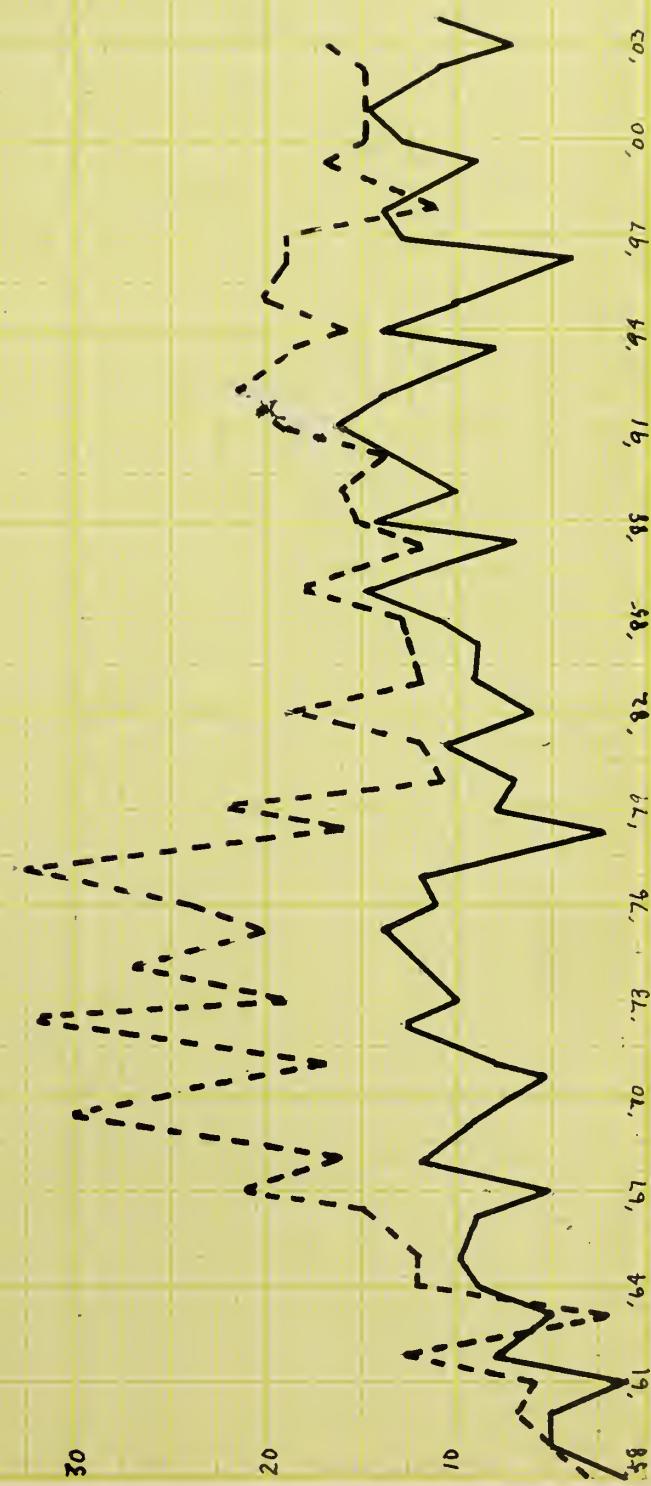


Plate XX. Northwestern College.

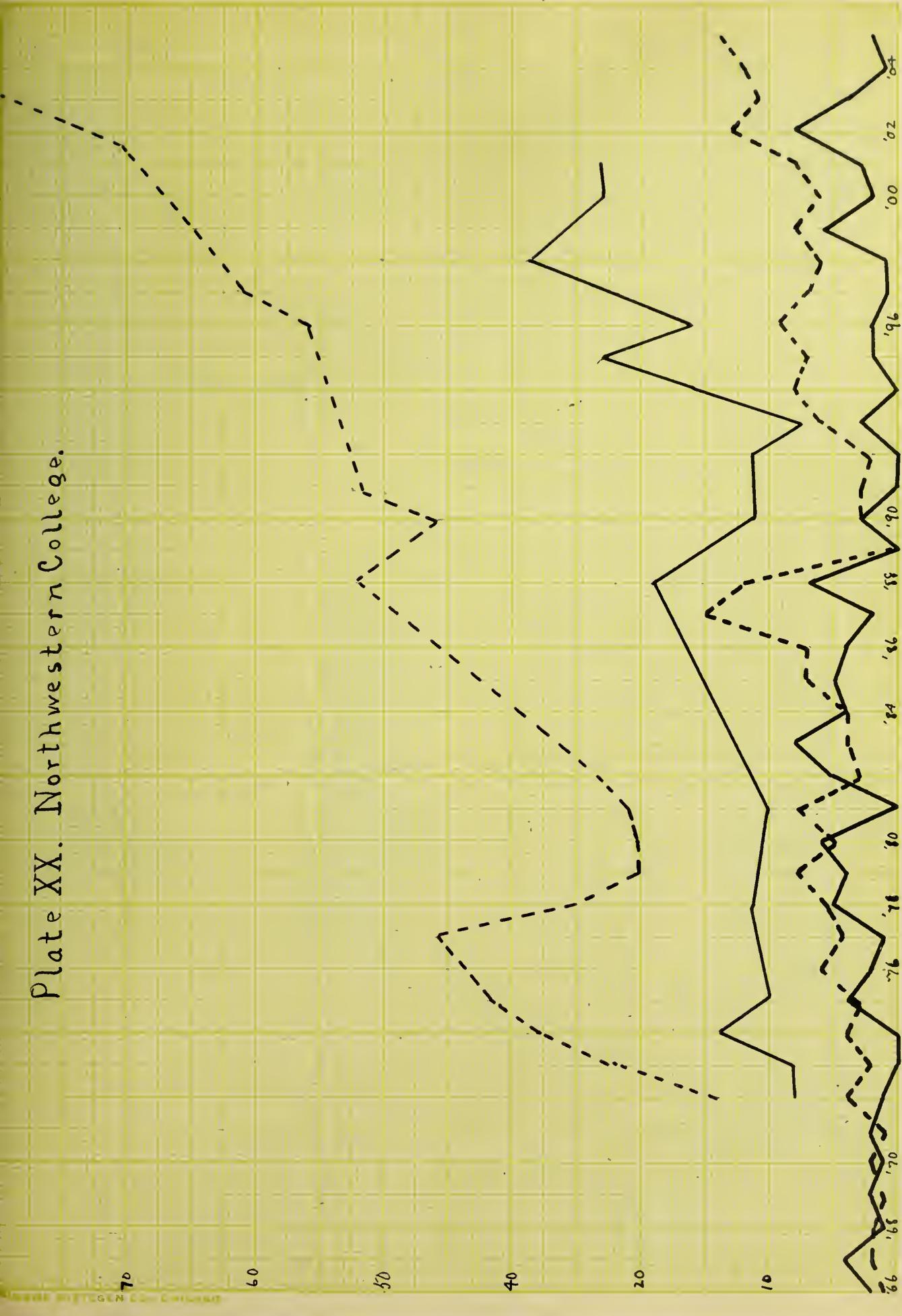




Plate XXI. Northwestern University.

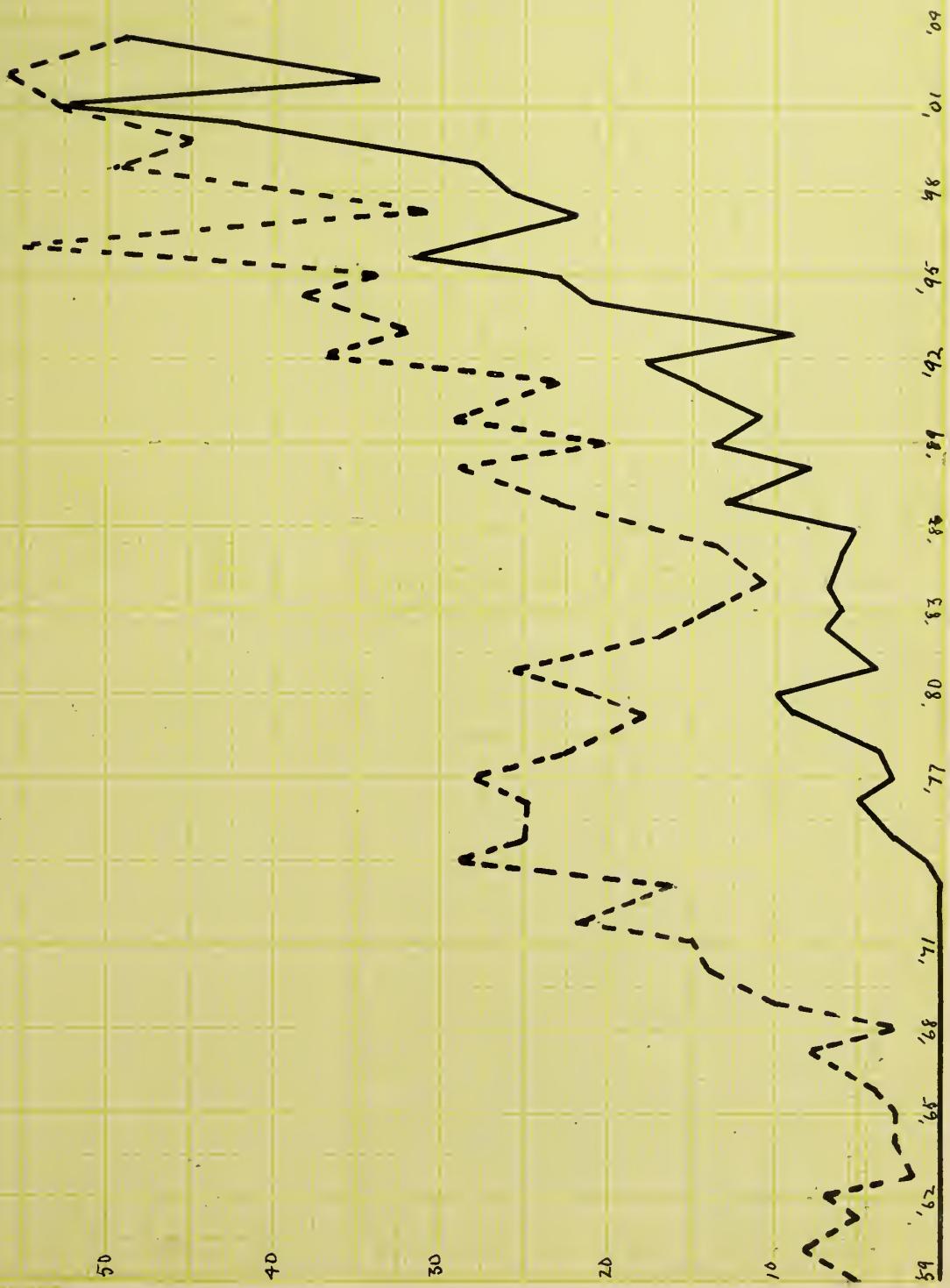
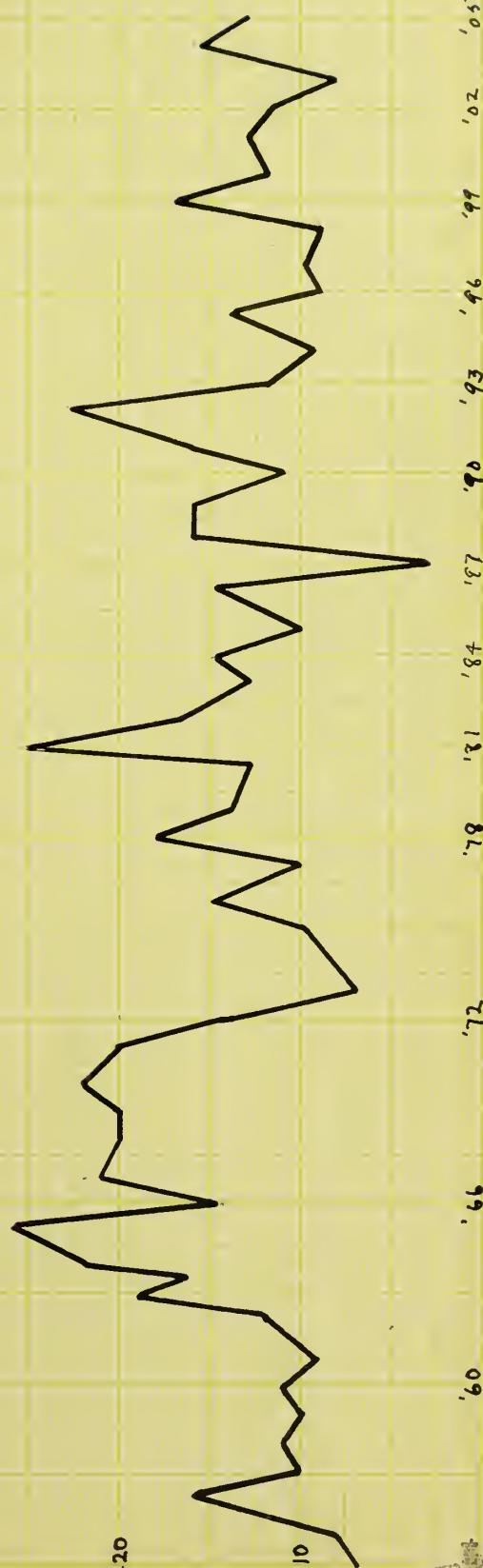


Plate XXII. Rockford College.



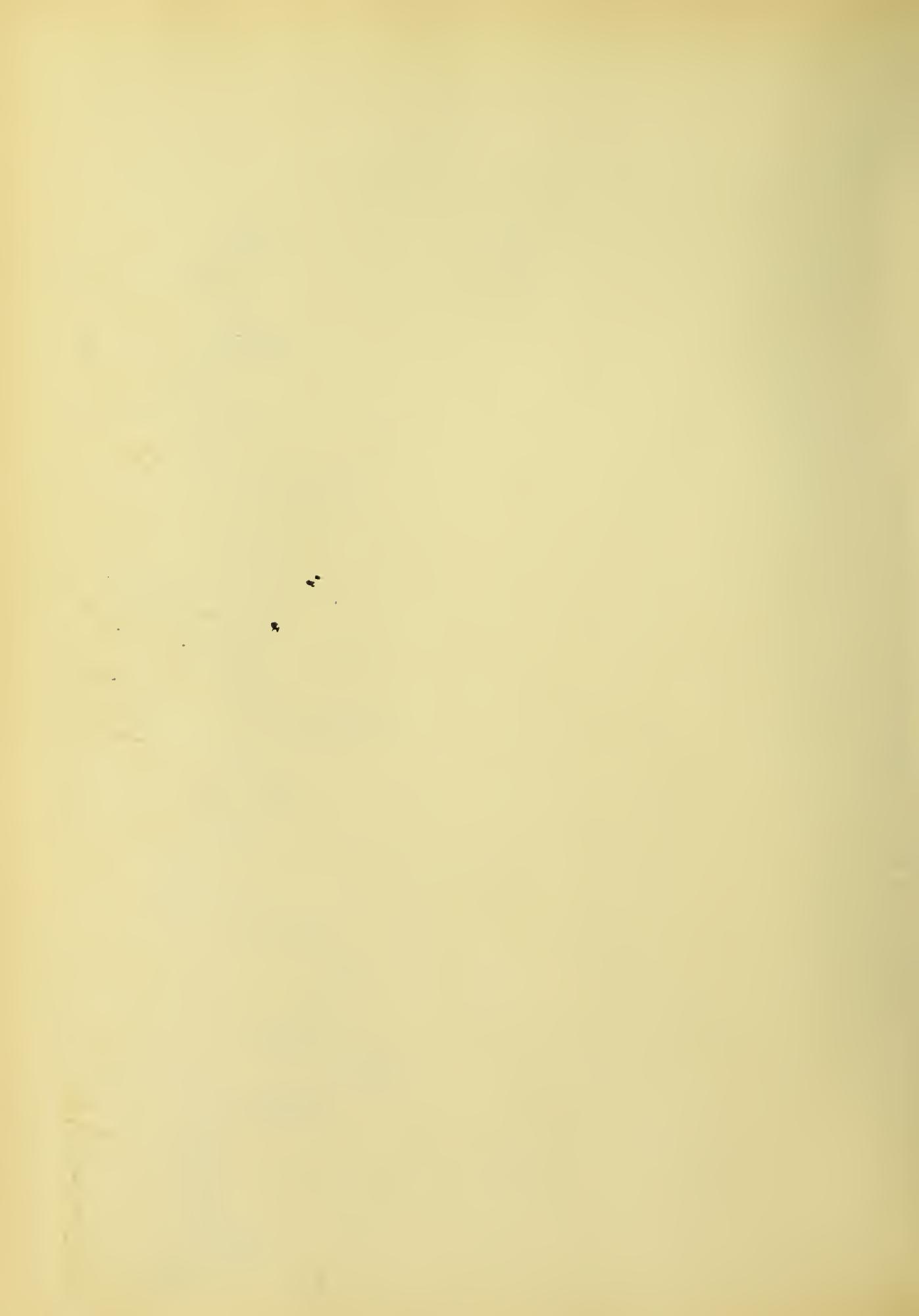


Plate XXXIII. Shurtleff College.

20

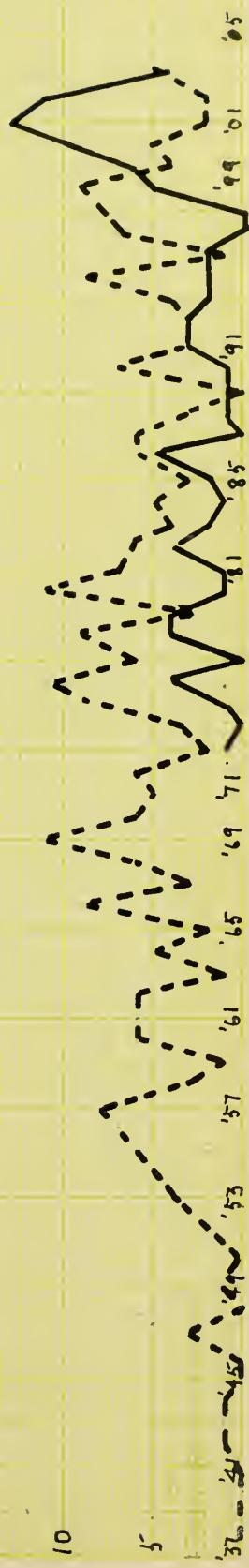


Plate XXIV. St. Mary's School.

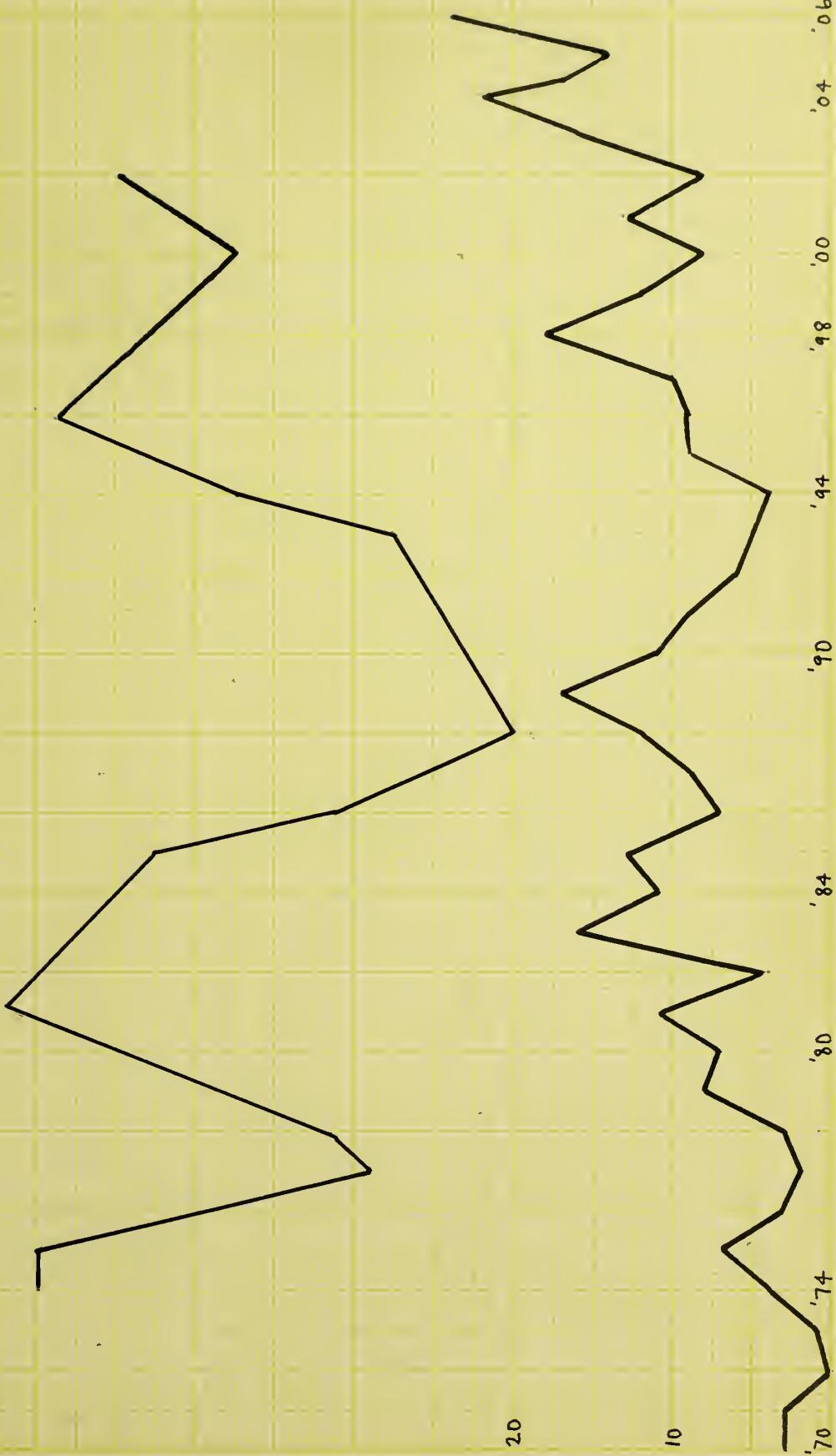


Plate XXV. University of Illinois.

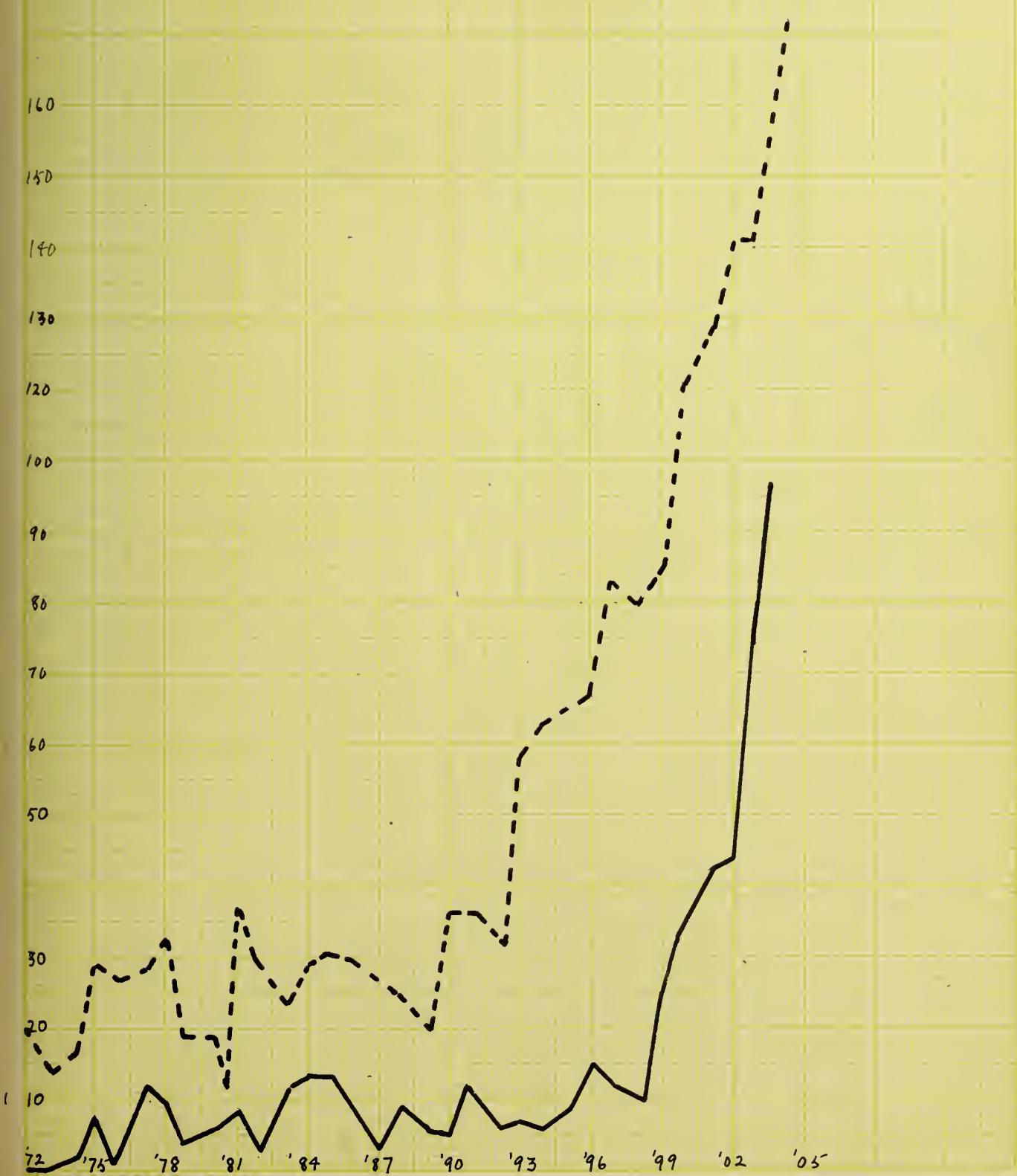


Plate XXXVI. Westfield College.



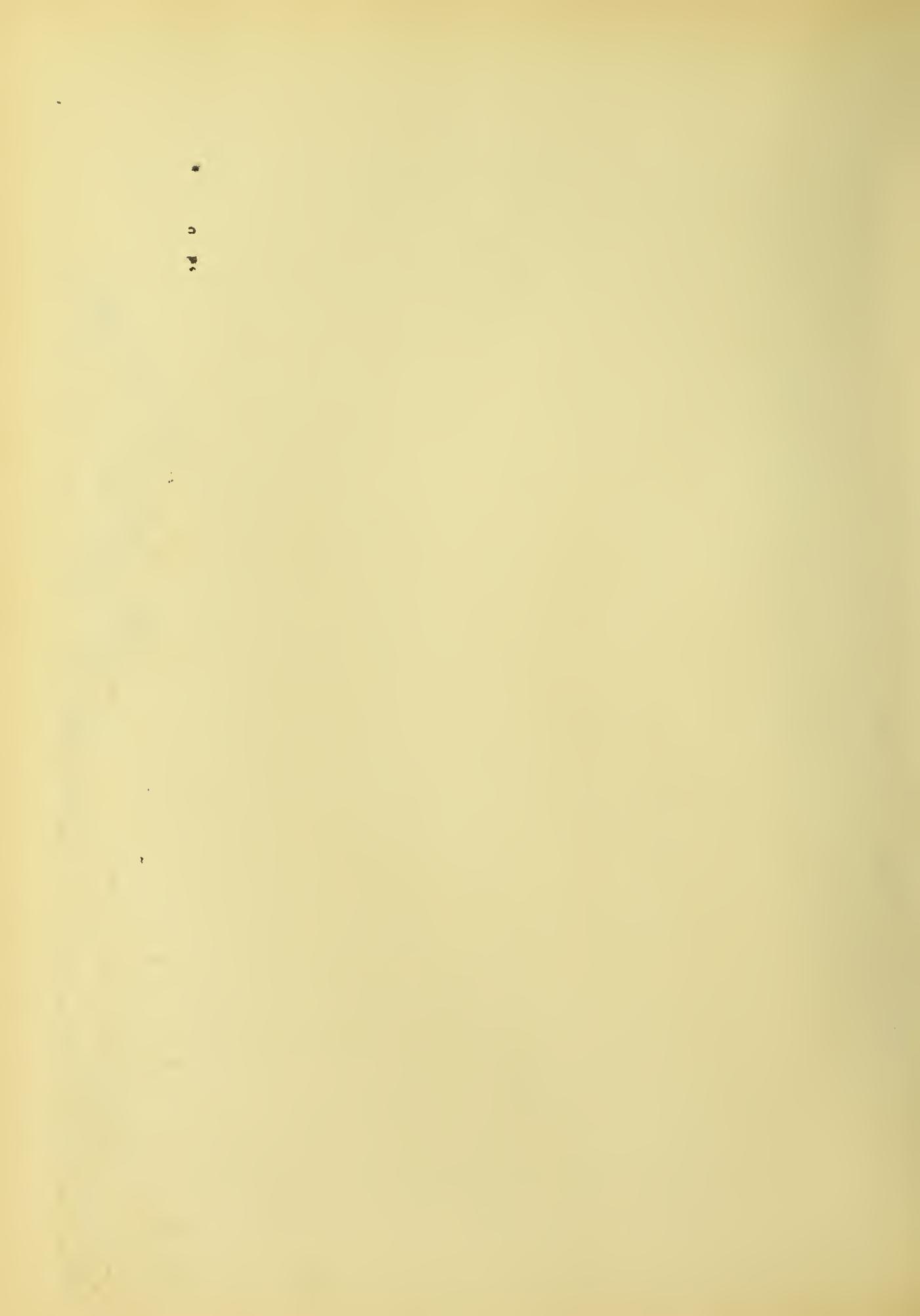
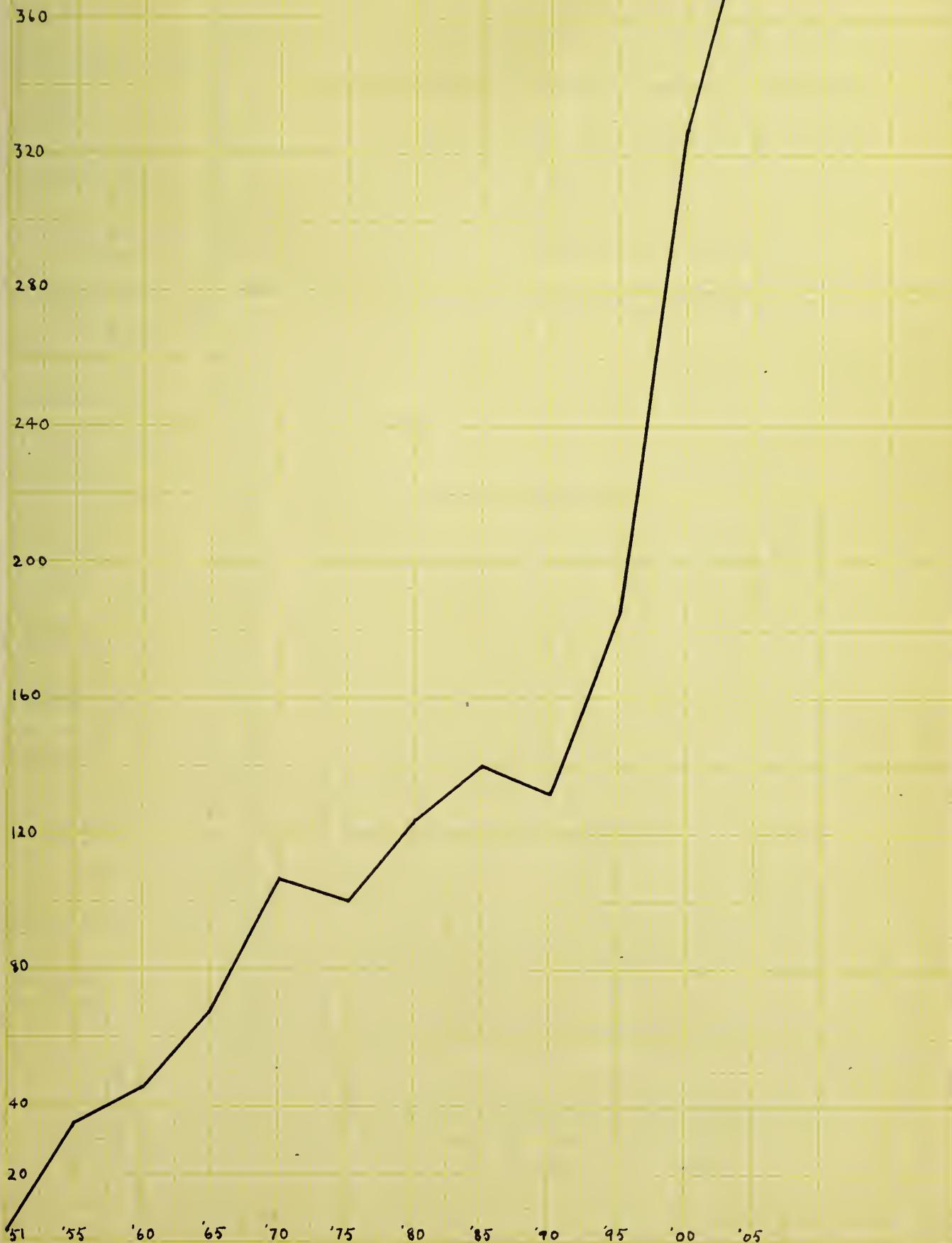


Plate XXXVII. Wheaton College



Plate XXVIII. Total Number of Women Graduates in Illinois.



Year	Gradua '37 '38 '39	'86 '87 '88 '89 '90 '91 '92 '93 '94 '95 '96 '97 '98 '99 '00 '01 '02 '03 '04 '05 '06
Abingdon C.	W. M.	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 2 1 0 0 2
Augustana C.	W. M.	14 10 13 8 15 11 9 15 15 18 19 21 29 16 21
Austin C.	W. M.	3 0 1 2 1 5 4 9 1 1 0 3 7
Blackburn U.	W. M.	4 0 7 8 8 9 15 18 28 11 19 13 17
Carthage C.	W. M.	3 0 5 3 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 0 2 7 2 1
Chaddock C.	W. M.	12 6 6 6 3 3 3 2 5 7 3 0 5 2 1 2 6 2 4 3
Chicago U.	W. M.	2 5 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 4 2 1 1 3 3 4 3 1
Greenville C.	W. M.	2 4 5 2 2 1 3 0 5 7 1 4 2 8 7 1 3 4 3 1
Eureka C.	W. M.	6 3 2 0 3 0 1 4 2 1 0 2 3 0
Hedding C.	W. M.	14 13 8 6 5 3 3 7 5 10 6 10 7 5
Knox C.	W. M.	1 3 9 18 42 52 64 80 40 103 136
Lake Forest U.	W. M.	12 26 25 38 63 106 106 106 89 121 167
Lincoln U.	W. M.	2 7 1 2 3 7 1 5 0 11 9 2 0 4 7 2 4
Ill. Female C.	W. M.	4 5 9 9 5 4 13 9 12 11 17 11 4 8 10 4 6 10
Ill. Wesleyan U.	W. M.	6 1 0 3 2 3 2 0 2
Northwestern C.	W. M.	1 1 2 1 1 3 4 2 4
McKendree C.	W. M.	1 2 0 3 0 0 3 2 7 5 6 4 1 2 1 0 5 8
Monmouth C.	W. M.	1 2 0 5 1 3 4 9 9 3 7 6 7 4 2 3 2 4 4
Northwestern U.	W. M.	8 5 7 2 4 2 3 1 5 1 7 1 7 3 2 2 5 2 5
Westfield C.	W. M.	5 7 4 3 1 0 7 2 7 7 6 3 3 3 5 8 6 6 4 5 5
Wheaton C.	W. M.	20 23 24 29 27 20 27 26 28 25
Rockford C.	W. M.	15 18 9 16 11 26 29 32 22 37 36 24 38 23 31 15 3 2
Shurtleff C.	W. M.	16 14 26 22 17 29 18 17 34 23 27 32 29 29 25 27 5 9
St. Mary's S.	W. M.	3 1 2 5 7 5 6 3 5 6 4 2 1 1 5 5 5 7 7 10 3
W. of Ill.	W. M.	3 1 9 8 2 6 11 16 22 14 14 18 8 13 14 N 13 3 8 17 19
Westfield C.	W. M.	3 7 3 2 1 3 6 7 0 1 - 1 2 3 2 8 5 1
Wheaton C.	W. M.	6 7 4 1 2 3 3 2 9 1 3 4 4 2 3 5 7 3 1
Rockford C.	W. M.	7 2 1 2 4 3 4 5 8 5 9 5 4 7 7 0 7 1 4 6
Shurtleff C.	W. M.	4 7 4 7 10 5 9 7 10 9 10 13 8 6 7 5 10 9 11 9
St. Mary's S.	W. M.	0 0 5 0 0 5 2 9 9 13 9 4 7 4 5 9 2 2
W. of Ill.	W. M.	6 3 7 6 3 13 6 12 27 13 15 12 12 11 6 6 3 8 7 8
Westfield C.	W. M.	1 7 14 10 4 6 4 8 14 0 4 13 14 9 13 5 11 7 1
Wheaton C.	W. M.	1 8 12 15 18 19 19 27 18 16 20 19 18 17 17 15 15 17 11
Northwestern C.	W. M.	4 2 7 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 1 6 2 3 8 4 1 2
Northwestern U.	W. M.	7 15 12 0 3 3 2 6 8 7 9 7 6 8 6 8 13 11 12 14
Westfield C.	W. M.	5 13 8 14 11 15 18 2 21 23 32 22 26 - 2 53 34 49
Wheaton C.	W. M.	8 23 29 20 29 23 37 32 36 34 55 31 40 50 45 48 56 49
Rockford C.	W. M.	15 3 16 16 11 16 23 12 10 14 4 10 9 17 2 13 12 8 16 13
Shurtleff C.	W. M.	5 0 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 0 0 5 6 10 13 11 4
St. Mary's S.	W. M.	6 6 3 0 7 3 3 4 9 1 7 0 9 4 5 2 2 5
W. of Ill.	W. M.	9 12 17 11 9 6 5 4 9 9 0 12 7 13 7 16 22 17 24
Westfield C.	W. M.	4 3 7 8 5 12 6 7 6 7 5 12 0 25 33 43 44 75 96 73
Wheaton C.	W. M.	30 27 25 20 37 37 36 58 63 65 67 83 90 85 121 129 141 140 172 167
Totals	W.	2 135 105 20 136 132 36 141 130 69 56 200 225 274 212 327

The data for the graduate list were taken from college catalogues or registers and from statements by the heads of colleges. The information for the attendance list, however, was taken from the Reports of the National Commissioner of Education, and is not fully complete. The curves then for attendance should be regarded as mean curves; that is, they are approximately correct and serve to show the general development of the attendance rate, as well as to illustrate the relation of attendance to graduation. In each case, the dotted lines are used for men, and the smooth lines for women. The scale for graduation is given on the left, that for attendance on the right. Each plate represents the number of men graduates, the number of women graduates, the number of men in attendance and the number of women in attendance for each year. Each curve shows the general increase or decrease of one of these 4 lists, and also shows the relation of one to the other.

From these statistics and curves, it may be seen, that, with one exception, the number of men graduates in each college exceeds, on an average, the number of women graduates. The exception is Chad-dock College at Quincy, which, for the first 20 years of its existence graduated more women each year than the men. In fact, for 10 years after its first commencement, all the graduates were women, no men finishing the course until 1869. This, however, is, as already stated, an exception. Beginning with Shurtleff College, in 1837, men graduated nearly every year, from different schools while no women are found on the alumni records until 1851. In that year, 3 women graduated from Knox College. These were the first women graduates in Illinois. The following year, - there were 4 from Knox and 15 from

the Illinois Female College, making 19 in all. From that time on, the number has increased rapidly, being about 375 in 1901, and approximately 450 in 1905, this number including only the graduates of colleges proper, not those of any professional or technical departments. This is an increase of over a hundredfold in a little more than 50 years, and with this, has gone a proportionate increase in attendance, also.

Part III.

Sex preference as to Choice of Subjects in the College of Literature and Arts of the University of Illinois.

The following statistics were compiled in the College of Literature and Arts of the University of Illinois, and are the weighted percentages of men and women in each of the subjects mentioned, for a period of 11 years. These percentages are all weighted on the basis of the number of men and women enrolled each year in the College of Literature and Arts, and show the comparative percentage of those who enroll in certain subjects,—that is, they represent the relative preference of the two sexes for various subjects.

Year	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4
A. and D.											
weighted %	M. 53.2	43.3	51.7	62.1	50.6	45.5	57.6	46.9	45.2	46.4	51.5
" "	W. 46.8	56.7	48.3	37.9	49.4	54.5	42.4	53.1	54.8	53.6	48.5
Economics											
weighted %	M. 96.2	85.5	93.9	78.2	91.4	91.8	93.7	91.5	93.2	90.8	88.3
" "	W. 3.8	14.5	6.1	21.8	8.6	8.2	6.3	8.5	6.8	9.2	11.7
English											
weighted %	M. 46	53.8	60.4	61.1	54.8	35.9	41.1	38.3	47.4	43.1	32.3
" "	W. 54	46.2	39.6	38.9	45.2	64.1	58.9	61.7	52.6	56.9	67.7
French											
weighted %	M. 73.7	68.5	66.7	62	65.7	49.9	64.3	55.1	49.5	52.8	58.8
" "	W. 26.3	31.5	33.3	38	34.3	50.1	35.7	44.9	50.5	47.2	41.2
Spanish											
weighted %	M. 64.7					55.3	79.5		40.9	65.1	85.5
" "	W. 35.3					44.7	20.5		59.1	34.9	14.5
Italian											
weighted %	M. 19.5							11		15.5	
" "	W. 80.5							89		84.5	
German											
weighted %	M. 75.2	66.3	76.4	72	72.3	69	65.5	65.9	58.8	60.6	68.1
" "	W. 24.8	33.7	23.6	28	27.7	31	34.5	34.1	41.2	39.4	31.9
Greek											
weighted %	M. 78.1	63.4	65.6	65.8	67.5	53.2	56.5	62.1	48.9	60.4	55.4
" "	W. 21.9	36.6	34.4	34.2	32.5	46.8	43.5	37.9	51.1	39.6	44.6
Latin											
weighted %	M. 62.5	52.6	55.8	46.6	53.5	36.3	43.5	27.7	29.4	29.2	26.6
" "	W. 37.5	47.4	44.2	53.4	46.5	63.7	56.5	72.3	70.6	70.8	73.4
History											
weighted %	M. 62.3	50.8	68.7	66	71.2	72.2	74.7	70.8	73.3	68.3	75.2
" "	W. 37.7	49.2	31.3	34	28.8	27.8	23.3	29.1	26.7	31.7	24.8
Pedagogy											
weighted %	M. 72.7	40.4	62	60.5	41.6	34.2	78	69.5	48.8	63.5	43.4
" "	W. 27.3	59.6	38	39.5	58.4	65.8	22	30.5	51.2	36.5	56.6
Philosophy											
weighted %	M. 88.5	80	67	68.9	57.8	74.8	65.8	70.6	86.3	52.1	51.5
" "	W. 11.5	20	33	31.1	42.2	25.2	34.2	29.4	13.7	47.9	48.5
Psychology											
weighted %	M. 88.5	82.3	70.5	83.8	51	55.6	60.8		70.4	59.4	49.4
" "	W. 11.5	17.7	29.5	16.2	49	44.4	39.2		29.6	40.6	50.6

Year	93-4	94-5	95-6	96-7	97-8	98-9	99-0	00-1	01-2	02-3	03-4
Rhetoric											
weighted % M.	76.5	84.1	77.4	78.5	73.1	75.4	88.6	84.9	80.1	83.6	72.2
" " W.	23.5	13.9	22.6	21.5	26.9	24.6	11.4	15.1	19.9	16.4	27.8
Political Science											
weighted % M.	100	100	100	97.8	96.8	98.3	98	100	95	100	
" " W.				2.2	3.2	1.7	2		5		
Anthropology											
weighted % M.						45.9			80.3	66	
" " W.						54.1			19.7	34	

Plate XXIX.
Art & Design—
Economics—

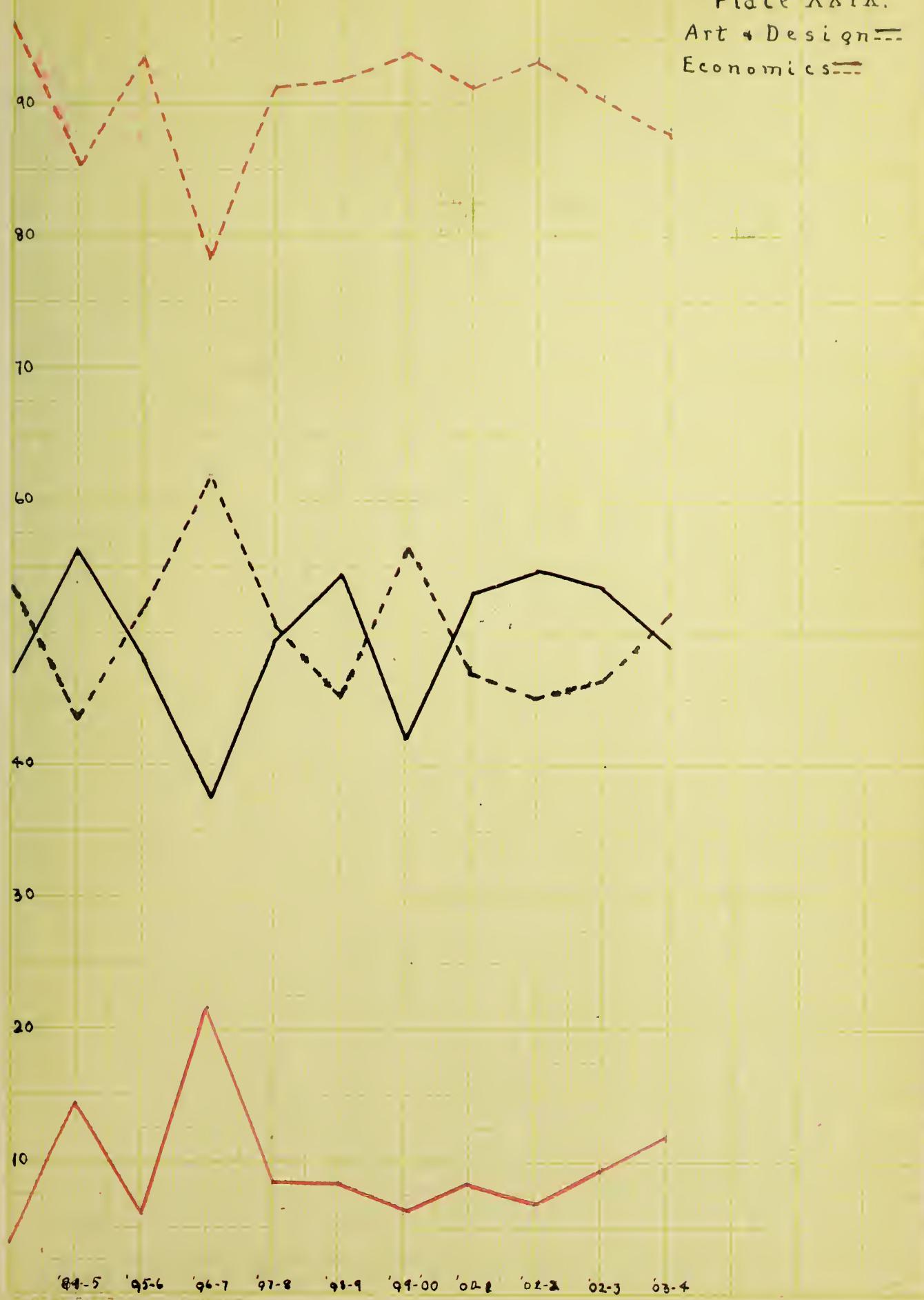


Plate XXX. French ---
English ---

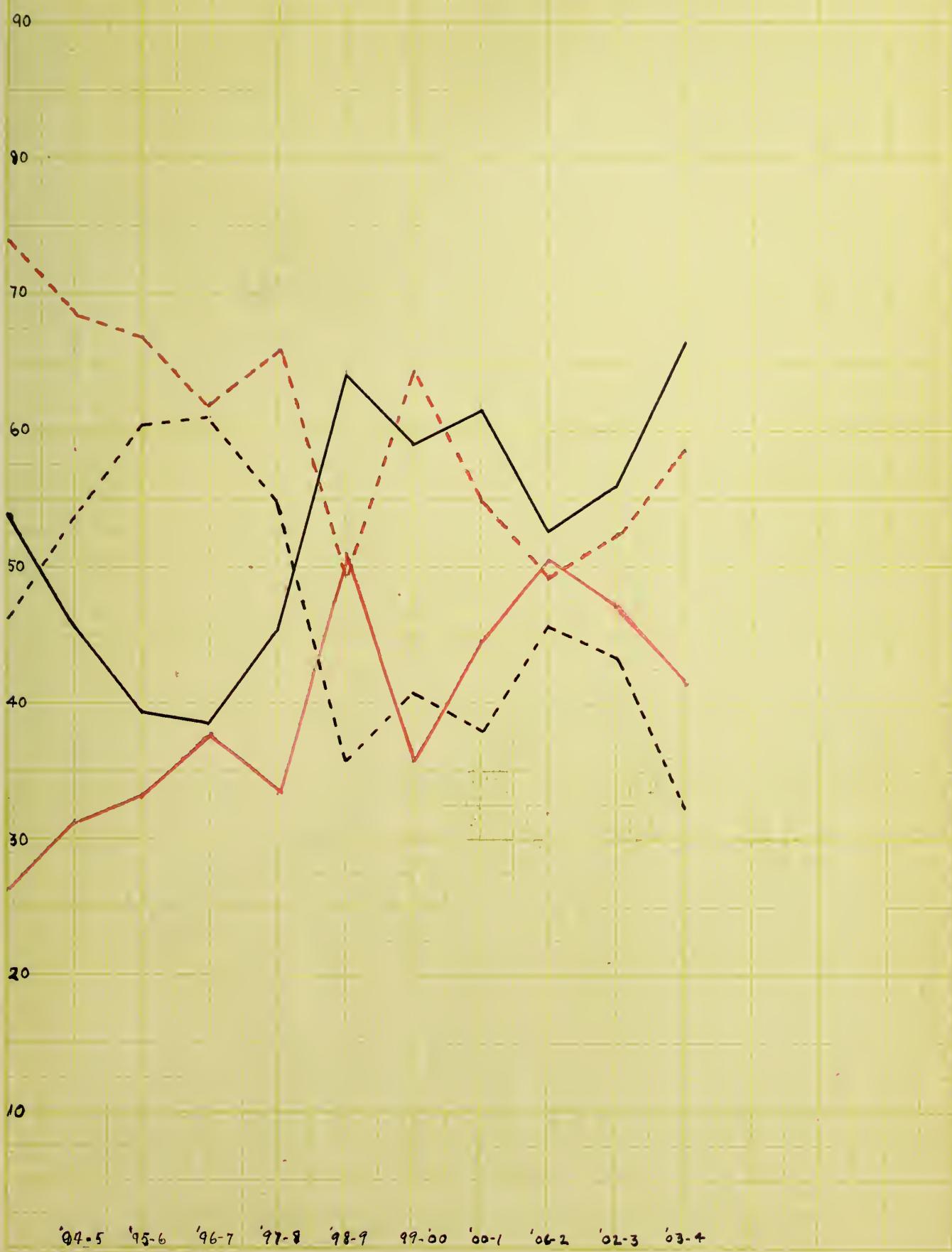


Plate XXXI. German —
Greek —

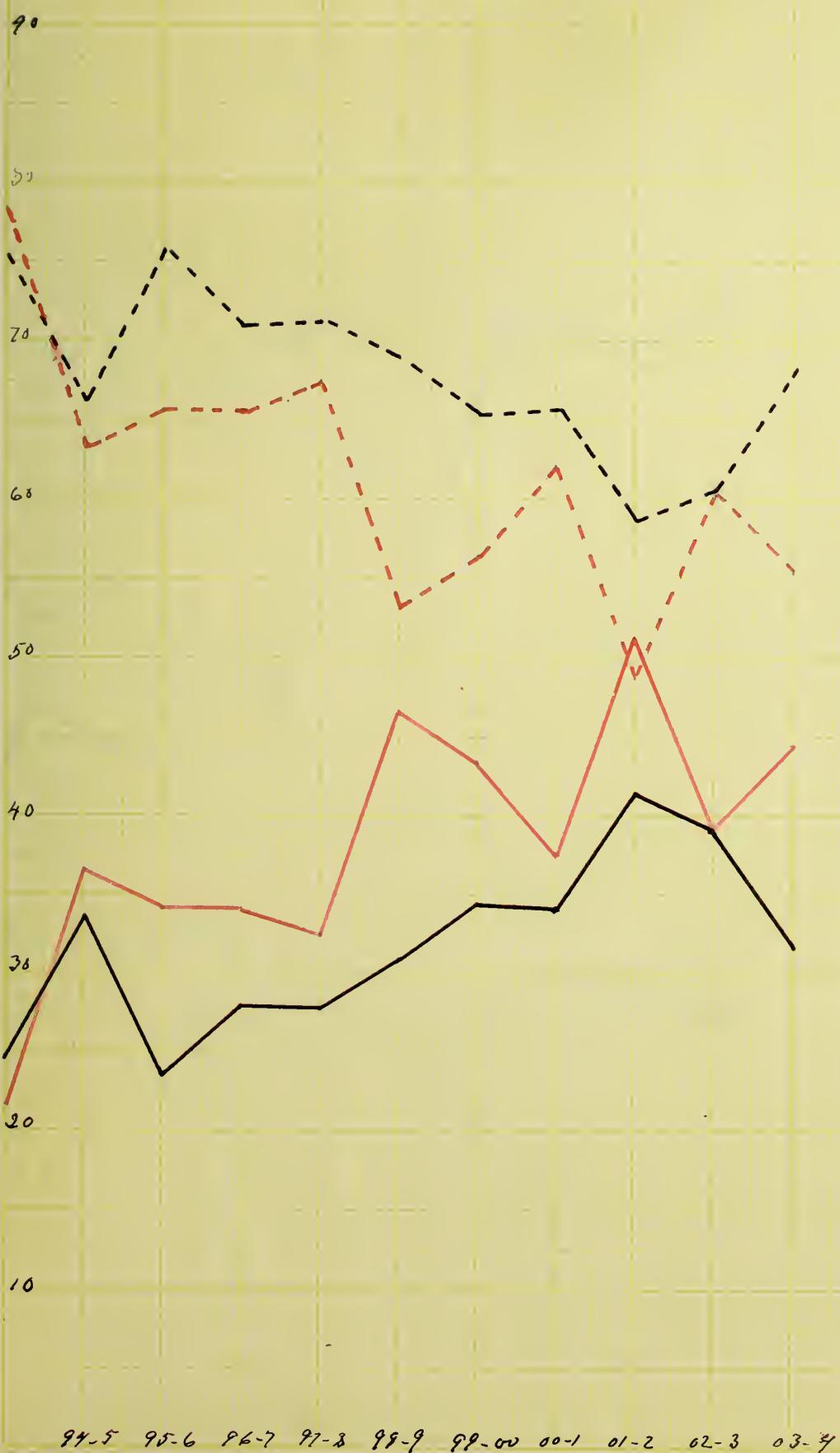


Plate XXXII. Latin
History ---

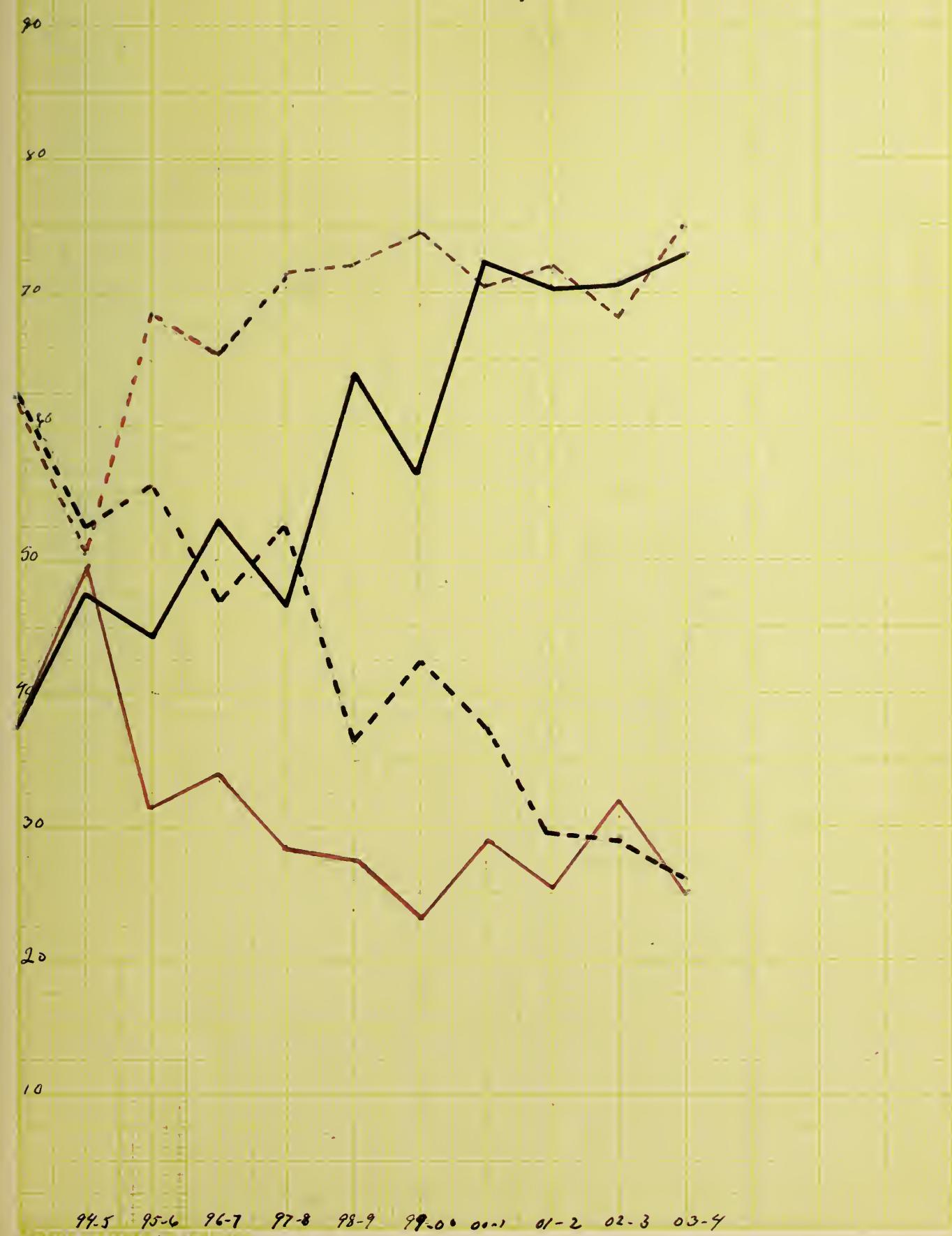
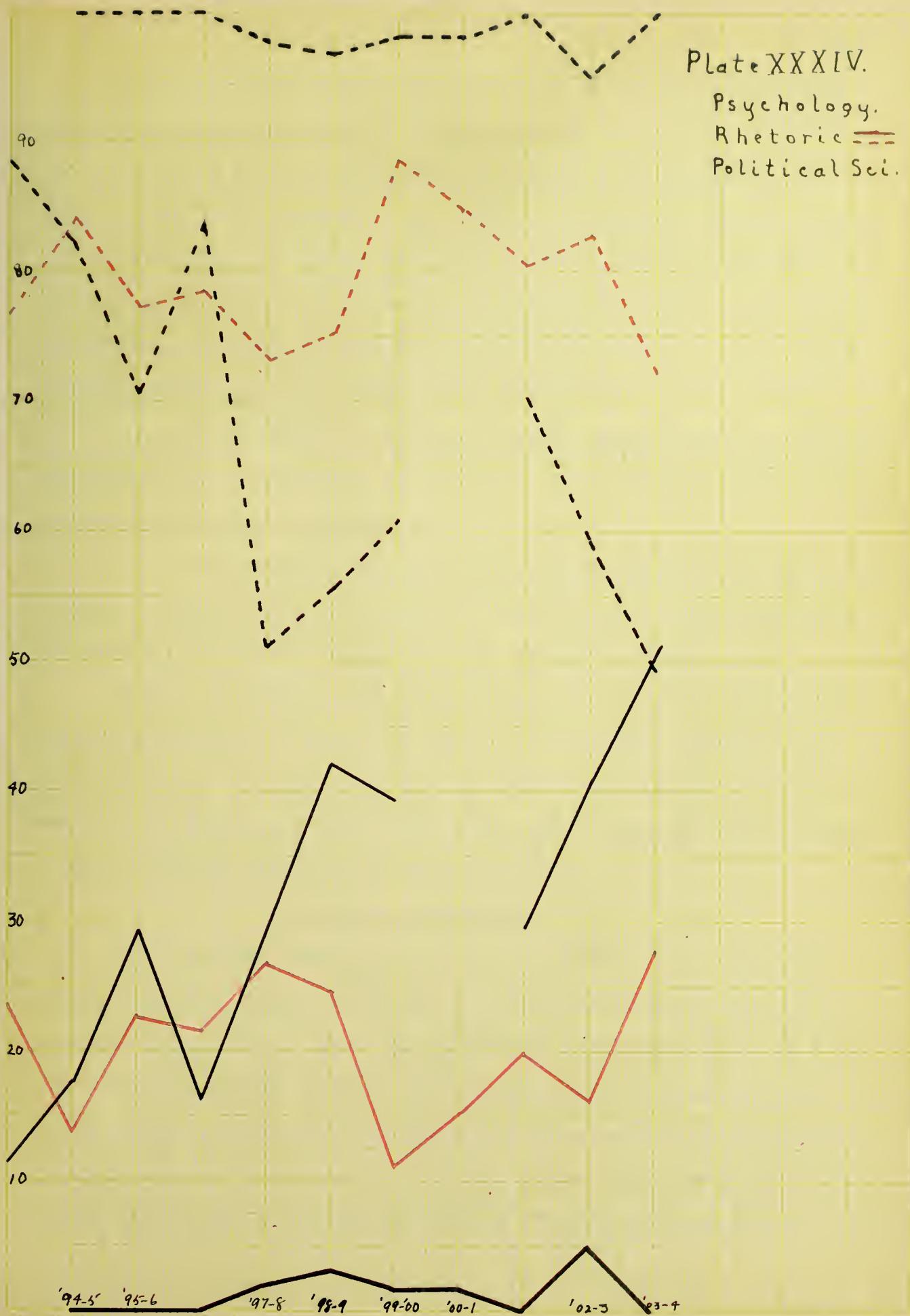


Plate XXXIII. Pedogogy.
Philosophy. —



Plate XXXIV.

Psychology.
Rhetoric —
Political Sci.



In the various subjects, it will be seen that the relative percentage of men and women varies greatly.

In the case of Economics and Political Science, the two curves never even approach each other. In Political Science, especially, the weight is almost entirely on one side, the percentage of men being 100 for several years, and never less than 95. In Italian, the reverse is true, the women here being decidedly in the majority, having always a percentage of 80 or more.

In such subjects as Art and Design, however, and also English and French, the percentages fluctuate, being sometimes greater for men and sometimes for women.

In German, Greek, Pedagogy, Philosophy, Latin, History, Psychology and Rhetoric, the percentages are not very far apart, though on the average, a little greater for men than for women.

These relative percentages, though given only for the College of Literature and Arts in one university, may possibly be fairly typical of sex preference in other schools, and at any rate, throws an interesting light upon conditions and preferences among a large and representative body of students.

General Conclusion.

As a general conclusion, it can be safely inferred, from these data, that higher education for women is making very rapid progress in Illinois. From the secondary boarding-schools and seminaries, which formerly meant the best available opportunities for a young woman, there are now open to her, the very best educational institutions of the state. Not only, too, are these now open to women, but a constantly increasing number are taking advantage of them.

The movement is not along lines of segregation, but of co-education. As has been stated before, the majority of the colleges in the state are open to both men and women, and this tendency is still growing.

As regards courses of study, it is evident that women are not confining themselves to any special department, since they are found enrolled in and graduating from many of the professional and technical schools, as well as from strictly collegiate institutions.

To just what extent, and along what lines, this movement for the higher education of women may develop in Illinois, is, of course, uncertain as yet, but at present, it is growing steadily, and bids fair to become a powerful factor in society.





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